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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

62 n.P. (INLAND) THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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*The sign + marked above a name indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

[*See also cover page* 3.

LOK SABHA

Thursday, 11th December, 1958

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Forging of Passports

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*839. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Damani:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1326 on the 17th September, 1958 and state the progress so far made in the investigations regarding the forged passports?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): The investigations are still in progress and may take some time to complete.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether it is a fact that some members of this gang have been arrested in foreign countries?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: The latest information with regard to these cases indicates that all the 13 accused including Darshan Singh and B. K. Sehgal, the leader of the gang, were arrested and later released on bail by the court. Investigations are still going on and there is no certainty how long they will take to complete.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know how many were arrested in foreign countries.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I am not able to answer that question, but I wanted to give further information.

Shri Bahadur Singh: May I know whether certain forged copy books of passports and other seals were also recovered from this gang?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Yes, spurious seals, rubber stamps, forgeries etc., are involved in this matter.

Shri Nath Pai: The Parliamentary Secretary, on the last occasion we raised this question, told us, when we asked for specific information, that the matter was under investigation. We are impatiently awaiting the result, and we ask him not to repeat the reply that the matter is under investigation.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I am also impatient about the case.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether it is a fact that this gang was mainly operating through Air France who were paid here, and they used to pay them in Karachi for their flight to London?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: We have no information about these details.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether the Government has gone through the evidence that has been given by one of the members of the gang in the Bombay court, and whether Government have made any investigation into that?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I said investigations are still in progress. About this particular question, I am unable to give a definite reply just now.

Shri Goray: Will it be correct to surmise from this delay that some of the

police officers are in collusion with these people?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: No, no. I cannot say that.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: There is a detailed report of a case going on in a Bombay court, and there is a reference by one of those involved in the case about some helpful officers in this racket. May I know whether Government has gone into the question as to who these helpful officers are, and are Government intending to conduct an enquiry into that?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I have submitted to you that these matters are being looked into and investigated.

Some Hon. Members: How long will it take?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: How long it will take I cannot say.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: One of those involved. . . .

Mr. Speaker: What is the use of being impatient? If hon. Members gave the clue for these people being caught, and Government has proceeded so far, why should they be impatient?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: There is a specific statement by one of these involved....

Mr. Speaker: I agree. How does the hon. Member expect the Parliamentary Secretary to know every detail of what is happening?

Shri Nagi Reddy: I may submit that it is not a question of details, but it is a question of a case already going on in which certain very important allegations are made against officers, against Air France, Scandinavian Airlines and Swiss Air, but the Government has not yet taken a decision whether to probe into it or not, and we cannot say whether they are really serious about it.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Government are probing into the matter.

Mr. Speaker: When the matter is under investigation, hon. Members must be able to point that they are lax or that they are interested in suppressing it. Otherwise,....

Shri Ranga: It is open to them to say that they are following the course of the investigation going on in the court. Even that they are not prepared to say.

Mr. Speaker: I am sure the Parliamentary Secretary must also be watching all this.

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Yes, Sir.

Shri Nagi Reddy: He said he did not know, that was the whole trouble.

Mr. Speaker: I would request hon. Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries that they must anticipate intelligently whatever questions would be put from the other side, as if they themselves would put those questions. I am sure the Parliamentary Secretary will instruct the officers to watch the proceedings in that court.

Subsidy for Rubber Replanting

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*840. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:** / **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications for replanting subsidy for Rubber for 1958-59 have been called;

(b) if so, total number of applications received by Government; and

(c) whether these applications have since been considered and any amount paid to each estate owner?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For 1958 — 1830

For 1959 — 506

(c) Yes, Sir. Rs. 67,947 upto 31st October 1958 in respect of applications

for replanting during the year 1958. No amount has been paid in respect of applications relating to the year 1959.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know the conditions laid down for granting subsidy for replanting?

Shri Satish Chandra: The subsidy is given according to the size of the holding. It differs from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 per acre according to the total size of the holding. It should be utilised for replanting of high yielding strains to replace the low yielding varieties.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether these applications come through the Rubber Board?

Shri Satish Chandra: These applications come to the Rubber Board, they are considered by them, and the subsidy is also granted by them.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the subsidy is confined only to replanting, and whether Government has any scheme for giving such subsidy which is demanded by many people in the case of new plantings?

Shri Satish Chandra: The subsidy that I am referring to is for replanting only, and is given by the Rubber Board.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I was asking whether there was any scheme for subsidising new plantings, because ordinarily estates....

Mr. Speaker: For expansion. All that he wants to know is whether any subsidy is given for expansion.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Replanting is to cut down the existing trees which may be yielding something, new planting is in virgin areas.

Shri Satish Chandra: There is no scheme at present, but this scheme covers 70,000 acres of land which is not yielding satisfactory results, and therefore this 70,000 acres of land is first to be replanted. This scheme alone costs more than Rs. 2 crores and is considered sufficient for the time being.

Shri Punnoose: Is it not a fact that the Rubber Board has recommended a scheme for new plantings, and may I know why that scheme is kept in cold storage?

Mr. Speaker: He has just explained and said that this scheme covering 70,000 acres costs Rs. 2 crores.

Shri Punnoose: You have not understood me.

Mr. Speaker: I will understand him.

Shri Punnoose: He is referring to replanting, I am speaking about new planting. A scheme has been submitted by the Rubber Board. I was a member of that. I want to know what has happened to that.

Mr Speaker: I understand, but merely because the hon. Member was a member of that committee, every recommendation of his need not be implemented immediately.

Shri V. P. Nayar: That was not what was meant.

Mr. Speaker: We are all watching the answers and the questions. Shri V. P Nayar put the same question, and then I explained the position with regard to re-planting *versus* planting newly or extension or something of that kind. The hon. Minister has answered that 70,000 acres are being re-planted at a cost of Rs. 4 crores, and, therefore, there is no new planting.

Shri Satish Chandra: I said Rs. 2½ crores.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know whether the financial condition of these estate-owners is poor and hence this subsidy is given to them, and if so, whether any *taccavi* loan instead of subsidy would be given to them?

Shri Satish Chandra: A large number of these applications comes from small growers who have got holdings ranging between one acre and five acres. Assistance is also given to

larger planters. This is being done on the recommendation of the Plantation Enquiry Committee, as it is considered necessary to increase the production of rubber within the country to meet the increasing requirements.

Shri Ranga: Over how many areas do they hope to complete these 70,000 acres of area for re-planting, what has been the progress till now, and has it been quite satisfactory in the light of the targets that we have placed before ourselves?

Shri Satish Chandra: The scheme started last year, and about 2,771 acres....

Shri Ranga: Over how many years?

Shri Satish Chandra: Over ten years. The scheme is spread over a period of ten years; and a rubber plant takes about seven to eight years to grow up and to yield rubber.

Shri Ranga: Since they have planted only about two thousand acres in one year, and it is to be spread over a period of only ten years, when do they expect to fulfil the targets?

Mr. Speaker: He said 'ten years'.

Shri Ranga: For ten years at the rate of 2,000 it will come to only 20,000 acres.

Shri Satish Chandra: It will gather momentum gradually. According to the present programme, the production will increase to 32,400 tons, from the present production of 23,000 tons, by the year 1966; it will go up to 46,000 tons by 1973, and to 52,000 tons in 1975 as against 23,000 tons now.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the deficit of raw rubber not being more than a few thousand tons, what steps do Government propose to take to give increased financial assistance to the rubber growers to bring in more acreage under rubber production?

Mr. Speaker: The same question has been asked twice.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether bringing virgin lands under rubber plantations will not pay more per acre than renovating the old ones?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members want to argue out this matter. I am not going to allow it.

Shri Tangamani: May I know how much has been allotted for re-plantation, State-wise, particularly, for the Kerala and Madras States?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is not State by State. The Rubber Board considers on merit all these applications from the growers as they are received.

Shri Punnoose: May I know whether Government are not considering any schemes for new plantations in view of the fact that there is a synthetic rubber plant coming up?

Shri Satish Chandra: The same question is being put again. But I might clarify that the total area under rubber is said to be 2,62,000 acres; the actual tappable area is only 1,75,000 acres; the rest is not yielding any rubber, though there may be some stray plants here and there. All that area, in fact, is a new area which is now to be used for re-plantation purposes.

Bhooswamis' Representation

*841. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 222 on the 19th August, 1958 and state:

(a) whether representation from *Bhooswamis* of Rajasthan has since been examined and a report submitted to the Prime Minister; and

(b) if so, the conclusions he has arrived at and what advice he has given in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The various representations from the

Bhooswamis of Rajasthan were referred by the Prime Minister to the Planning Commission and they were fully examined by some senior members of the staff there. They have now submitted a report to the Prime Minister who is considering it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know the hon. Prime Minister's own approach in that matter, and whether he had given any guidance to these officers to examine this question in the context of certain circumstances such as the re-settlement of the *bhooswamis*?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): When this representation came to me, it was in regard to the original representation regarding certain compensation for the small holders; and I agreed to deal with the matter on that issue only and no other; the representation subsequently dealt with other matters too. I may make it quite clear that I can only deal with a particular matter which had been referred to me, and I did; I can also say that I cannot go into long discussions and disputations But I proposed to send it to some experts who had no partiality in the matter; they would advise me, and then I shall consider it fully. So, it was sent to the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission appointed two of their best men dealing with land to consider it. They have done so at great length and with great trouble, and met representatives of the *Bhooswamis Sangh* as well as of the Rajasthan Government. Just about four or five days ago, I have received their report, which I have not fully considered yet.

There is no question of my approach to it. I do not understand what the hon. Member means by my approach. I did not give any directions to the Planning Commission people at all. I said, examine it and report what you think about it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know the number of persons affected, and the amount involved in respect of compensation?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot say the number of persons affected. I am sorry I have not got the figure. As for the amount involved, that depends upon the compensation to be given. That is the very matter being considered.

Shri Basappa: Some time back when I visited a few places in Rajasthan, I saw a lot of satyagraha agitation going on in connection with this matter. May I know whether that agitation has stopped now?

Mr. Speaker: If it is still going on, the hon. Member will read about it in the newspapers.

Shri Basappa: When I visited a few places in Rajasthan some time back, they were courting arrests and satyagraha was going on. May I know whether that kind of agitation has stopped?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I really do not know. It cannot be a very widespread agitation, because I have not heard about it. It may be some local affair.

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether the matter was referred to the Rajasthan Government by the Planning Commission, and if so, what their reaction was?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No. I would not have accepted this matter for consideration, had not the Rajasthan Government also agreed to my accepting it. If I may say so, both the parties, the Rajasthan Government and the *Bhooswamis*, asked me to do it; only then I agreed to do it.

श्री वाजपेयी : जैसे राजस्थान में भूस्वामियों की समस्या है उसी प्रकार बम्बई राज्य के कच्छ प्रदेश में भी जो छोटे जमींदार हैं उनके उन्मूलन की समस्या है। अभी . . . .

Mr. Speaker: This *samasya* is all over India.

श्री बाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी राजस्थान के भूस्वामियों के साथ जिस आधार पर कोई समझौता कर रहे हैं क्या वह आधार देश के अन्य भागों में भी लागू किया जायेगा ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू जैसा आपने फरमाया समस्यायें तो सारे देश में हैं और जाहिर है कि कोशिश की जाती है कि किसी एक सिद्धान्त पर चलें । पर हर प्रदेश में कुछ न कुछ फर्क है। मैं नहीं जानता कि पञ्जाब में क्या हाल है ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know the quantum of compensation claimed by the *Bhooswamis* and the amount conceded by the Rajasthan Government?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister has said that he is looking into the report.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot give the figures. It is no good my mentioning figures which may not be accurate. So, I would rather not give any figures, because I have not at the present moment seen this report fully. I do not really remember these figures.

Shri Khadilkar: While giving consideration to the case of *Bhooswamis*, is it the intention of Government to create a class of landholders exempt from the general pattern laid down by the Planning Commission regarding land policy?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I believe there is no question of policy arising here. The general pattern continues, but there is always the type of compensation that should be given. There are groves, there is this and that, one hundred and one things which are different as land tenures are different in various parts of the country. The particular policy has to be pursued everywhere.

हिन्दुस्तान हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन (प्रा०) लिमिटेड

८४९. श्री पद्म देव : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन (प्रा०) लिमिटेड स्थापित हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो इस विषय में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) और (ख). निकट भविष्य में ही एक कारपोरेशन स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है । इसके विस्तृत विवरण पर विचार हो रहा है।

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether in the proposal any decision has been taken about the capacity for heavy forgings?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes, the capacity for heavy forgings is 27,000 tons a year.

Shri Ranga: What about the place?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Ranchi.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Apart from the general description 'heavy engineering', may I know what particular enterprises or what particular establishments will come under this?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Basically, the heavy machine building plant is aimed at production of steel plants in the country. When the full capacity grows in the course of the next 6 or 8 years, this plant may be capable of producing one complete steel plant from A to Z every two years.

Shri Dasappa: What do Government propose to do with regard to the constitution of this Corporation? Is it going to be entirely bureaucratic or do they welcome non-official participation?

Mr. Speaker: Official and non-official.

Shri Manubhai Shah: All our Corporations under this Ministry and under other Ministries of the Government of India are composite mixtures of experts drawn from all walks of public life including administration.

Explosion in Chinakuri Collieries

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*343. { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate into the causes of explosion in the Chinakuri Collieries has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are its findings; and

(c) the action Government propose to take thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) The Court of Inquiry has come to the conclusion that a sudden outburst of methane gas occurred from a hidden splinter seam beneath the main seam. As a result of this, the majority of workers underground on the eastern side in all probability, died from asphyxiation.

(c) The Court has made certain general recommendations which are under consideration.

Shri Mahanty: This is a very serious question.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow a discussion of the Report now. The hon. Minister has already said that all the recommendations are being looked into.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that this Report has absolved the management of all responsibility? If so, what is the reason they have advanced for that?

Shri Abid Ali: They have not been able to arrive at a definite finding that the accident was due to any carelessness or negligence on the part of the management.

Shri Hem Barua: What is the reason?

Shri Tangamani: In view of the fact that in this explosion as many as 178 people died, will the Report of the Court of Inquiry be placed before the next Safety Conference?

Shri Abid Ali: Certainly.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether the Report will be placed on the Table of the House so that the House may assess the responsibility of the colliery?

Shri Abid Ali: It has been published in the Gazette on 6th December; and it will also be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Mahanty: Since the cause is not known, how have Government come to the conclusion that the management was not responsible for the accident?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know what are the main recommendations made by the Court?

Shri Abid Ali: With regard to improved inspection, finding out gas etc.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know whether the Court has said that stone dusting to prevent hazards arising from coal dust has not been properly done at this point? If so, what action do Government propose to take or what advice do they intend to give to the Inspectorate in this regard?

Shri Abid Ali: All the recommendations of the Court are under consideration by the Chief Inspector of Mines, and other departments.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know if one employee, Shri N. C. Dutta, of that Colliery who tendered important evidence on the existence of coal dust which has been upheld by the Board of Enquiry has been victimised after he did so?

Shri Abid Ali: This has not been brought to our notice.

Shri Mahanty: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the following observation of the Court of Inquiry:

> "The judicial process is probably not the most effective way of getting at the scientific truth which may elude even the most patient search outside the laboratory or the research institute".

If so, what steps are they going to take to find out the cause of this accident which was of a very abnormal nature?

Shri Abid Ali: All that which has been mentioned in the Report has been receiving our very earnest attention. As I submitted earlier, the technical department is doing the needful in the matter. We have accepted the recommendations of the Court of Inquiry which was presided over by a High Court Judge.

Shri Mahanty: This is not the recommendation He is misleading the House.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow a discussion now What can be done? They say they have accepted the Report.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: When will action be initiated by Government on the various recommendations of the Court of Inquiry in view of the fact that this Report was submitted to Government two months ago?

Shri Abid Ali: As I have said earlier, the Report has been sent to the Chief Inspector of Mines who is in charge of this technical subject, and the department is very actively working on the recommendations of the Court of Inquiry. We are receiving reports also. Action has already been taken.

Heavy Machine Tool Works

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*846. { **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 896 on the 4th September, 1968 and state at what stage are the schemes for setting up of a Heavy Machine Tool Works, a Heavy Structural Works and a Plate and Vessel Works?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Arrangements are being made to obtain as early as possible detailed project reports for a structural shop and a plate and vessels works as recommended by the U.K. Heavy Engineering Mission. As regards the machine tool works, certain offers have been received and efforts will be made to fit in the project with the other heavy engineering project in view, if satisfactory arrangements could be made for the foreign exchange payments. But no progress with respect to these two projects has so far been made in view of the resources' position in the Second Plan period.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know what will be the estimated total amount which will be spent on these projects?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It will be about Rs. 9 crores on the heavy machine tool project and about Rs. 11 crores on the plate and vessels shop.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know the place where these projects will be located?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I said, even no progress has been made in obtaining project reports because of the resources position. So the question of location does not arise at the moment

भारत का राज्य व्यापार निगम (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड

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*८४७. { भक्त दर्शन:
श्री भक्त प्रभाकर :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के राज्य व्यापार निगम (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड को नई दिल्ली में अपने दफ्तर के लिये ११ हजार रुपये मासिक मकान का किराया देना पड़ता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम के पास जो भवन इस समय है उससे भी अधिक अच्छा और बड़ा एक अन्य निजी मकान सरकार के नियंत्रण में है जो एक निजी व्यक्ति को होटल चलाने के लिये १,२०० रुपये प्रति मास किराये पर दे दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त मकान में राज्य व्यापार निगम का दफ्तर रख कर सार्वजनिक धन की बचत करने में क्या कठिनाई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो): (क) स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन १३,०८९.५० रु० किराया दे रहा है।

(ख) यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि माननीय सदस्य किस मकान का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य वह मकान विशेष बता सकें; तो वांछित जानकारी देने में सुविधा होगी।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

An Hon. Member: In English also.

Shri Kanungo: (a) The State Trading Corporation is paying Rs. 13,089.50 as rent.

(b) It is not clear to which premises the Hon. Member is referring. If the Hon'ble Member can specify the premises, it would facilitate furnishing of the required information.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं उस मकान की जानकारी तो माननीय मंत्री जी के पास पहुंचा दूंगा, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो १३,००० रुपया माहवार खर्च किया जा रहा है क्या इससे कम किराये का मकान नहीं मिल सकता था ?

श्री कानूनगो : यह १३,००० रुपया चार मकानों का किराया है। उनके पास इस वक्त २६ हजार स्क्वायर फीट एकोमोडेशन है और उनको जरूरत है ४५ हजार स्क्वायर फीट की। इसलिये अगर ज्यादा स्पेस लेंगे तो और ज्यादा किराया होगा।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब मेरे प्रश्न की सूचना माननीय मंत्री जी को मिली तो क्या उन्होंने वक्त हाउसिंग एंड सप्लायी मिनिस्ट्री से यह जानने की कोशिश की कि क्या कोई मकान १,२०० माहवार पर रिक्वीजीशन किया हुआ है जिसमें कोई सरकारी काम नहीं हो रहा बल्कि जिसमें एक होटल चलाया जा रहा है ?

श्री कानूनगो : बहुत से मकानों का किराया कम और ज्यादा है। लेकिन कोई खास इलाके में मकान की सूचना न मिले तो कैसे काम किया जाये।

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether any house rented by the State Trading Corporation has been rented for running a hotel?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir.

श्री बाजपेयी : अभी माननीय मंत्री ने कहा कि एक मकान में ही ४ मकान हैं, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह चार मकान एक ही मालिक के हैं और अगर हां, तो उनका शुभ नाम क्या है ?

श्री कानूनगो : वे चार मकान अलग अलग जगह पर हैं और मालिक भी दूसरे दूसरे लोग हैं।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : वृन्दावन में बहुत से मकान खाली पड़े हैं, वहां एस० टी० सी० को क्यों नहीं भेज देते ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether this Ministry has enquired from the W.H.S. Ministry whether any house requisitioned by the Government has been allotted to a private individual for running a hotel?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): We have been requesting the W.H.S. Ministry to give us more accommodation or another house with lower rent. But, it is not easily possible for the W.H.S. Ministry to allot other houses to the S.T.C. Hon. Members are aware of the difficulty which the W.H.S. Ministry has to face in the matter of providing accommodation and the S.T.C. does not happen to come under the general pool, because it is an autonomous corporation. The W.H.S. naturally gives priority to buildings which are meant for government offices. So, we are faced with this difficulty.

In fact, when this question was received I got into touch with the W. H. S. Minister himself and he said that he would like to have further information about the question which the hon. Member has put, and that he is prepared to look into the matter further. This House....

Mr. Speaker: What the hon. Members want to know is evidently this. Why should the State Trading Corporation pay Rs. 13,000 and odd whereas a requisitioned house has been let out to a hotel for Rs. 1,300 per month. That is the question. Has the hon. Minister made enquiries from the W.H.S. Ministry?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The hon. Minister is not here. This is perhaps a requisitioned house. I am not fully informed whether a requisitioned house has been given for a hotel.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: But that was the question asked.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Please wait. But, what I am told is that that House has been in the possession of that gentleman for the last few years.

Shri Tyagi: Which house?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The house about which it is said that it is used for a hotel. It is not possible to dislodge him from that house. Some legal proceedings will have to be taken. These are matters which are directly concerned with the W.H.S. Ministry and it has been brought to their notice.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): If a separate question is put to our Ministry we will be in a position to supply the details. As far as we know at present, the house to which the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry referred is a requisitioned house belonging to the evacuee pool and the Relief and Rehabilitation Ministry is trying to get that party evicted from the house. If, as I said, a separate question is put to our Ministry, we will be able to supply all the information to the House.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: It is a very small question.

Shri Hem Barua: My only submission is this. Part (b) of this question requires information about this letting out of the particular house for hotel accommodation and the hon. Minister pleads ignorance In spite of the specific question raised here he pleads ignorance. How is this?

Mr. Speaker: This question has been put down for answer by the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry. The requisitioning of houses or the letting out of requisitioned houses to hotels etc. are matters within the jurisdiction of the hon. Minister for Works, Housing and Supply. The Deputy Minister has also said that

proceedings are being taken for the eviction of the person. It is not as if an hon. Member can say we can evict him. There is no use putting further questions. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua: But Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri said he does not know.

Mr. Speaker: How can he know? If it relates to the Commerce and Industry Ministry he can say something. He has asked the W.H.S. Ministry to supply him with a house on reasonable rent. It is not the province of the Commerce Minister to say about other houses that have been allotted.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The position is this. The State Trading Corporation wanted a building, which was requisitioned by the W.H.S. Ministry. The W.H.S. Ministry derequisitioned that and gave it to a private party for running a coffee house there. I mean the same house.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Because it belonged to an officer of the C.P.W.D.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that the State Trading Corporation wanted this very house and it was derequisitioned and given to a hotel?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: These are not facts, Sir.

Shri Kanungo: We are not aware of the fact. In any case, the S.T.C. is not entitled to requisition the accommodation.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Can we not remove this trading centre to any other place where the houses are cheap; can we do it or not?

Shri Kanungo: We have thought it over and we consider it desirable that the headquarters should be at Delhi.

याकोहामा सम्मेलन में भारत का भाग लेना

*८४८. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत ने याकोहामा पत्तन के शताब्दी समारोह के अवसर पर १५ अक्तूबर से १७ अक्तूबर १९५८ तक हुए सम्मेलन में एशिया के अन्य १८ देशों के साथ भाग लिया था; और

(ख) क्या भारत के व्यापार को बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में सम्मेलन में कोई चर्चा हुई थी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) भारत के व्यापार को बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई खास चर्चा नहीं हुई थी, परन्तु सम्मेलन में भाग लेने वाले देशों की वाणिज्य और उद्योग सम्बन्धी सामान्य समस्याओं पर साधारण रूप से विचार किया गया था ।

An Hon. Member: In English also.

Shri Kanungo: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No specific discussions were held in regard to increasing India's trade, but trade and industrial problems common to the countries represented in the conference were generally discussed.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ़ से इस सम्मेलन में किन-किन सज्जन लोगों ने भाग लिया है और उनको पोर्ट का क्या एक्सपीरिएंस था क्योंकि यह पोर्ट की कान्फ्रेंस थी ?

श्री कानूनगो : यह पोर्ट की कान्फ्रेंस नहीं थी बल्कि यह तो याकोहामा पोर्ट की शताब्दी समारोह की कान्फ्रेंस थी। याकोहामा पोर्ट के सैटेनिएरी सिलेब्रेशंस के सम्बन्ध में कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी ।

It was more or less the celebration of a centenary event. The Delegation was led by the Secretary of the Indian Embassy in Japan and consisted of members of the Indian Commercial Association of Yakohama and also the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce.

Ship Displaying Indian Products

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*849. { **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** **Shri N. R. Munisamy:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a show of Indian products—including machinery, textiles and handicrafts,—on a passenger ship is to be sponsored by Government;

(b) if so, when it will be organised;

(c) the time by which the ship is likely to leave the shores of India; and

(d) which foreign ports the ship is likely to touch?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The Government are not sponsoring any such show.

(b) to (d). From a communication that has been received in the Ministry from the Floating Fair authorities at Bombay, it is noticed that they have taken a ship on time-charter basis from the 28th December, 1958 for a period of three months and that it proposes to touch a number of ports, such as Colombo, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Aden, Bahrein, Kuwait, etc.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether any attempt is made to have some trade research so that things displayed on the ship may really be useful to India in promoting her trade?

Shri Kanungo: We have no further information because the whole proposal is being sponsored by a private organisation in Bombay.

Shri Karni Singhji: In view of the fact that we wish to improve our export markets, may I know if Government would also sponsor such a floating fair?

Shri Kanungo: The Government have no intention of sponsoring any floating fair.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: May I know the nature of Government's participation in this fair?

Shri Kanungo: The Government have not been requested to participate.

Standing Labour Committee

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*850. { **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** **Shri Punnoose:** **Shri Vajpayee:** **Shri Ram Krishan:** **Shri Tangamani:** **Shri Kumbar:** **Shri Muhammed Elias:**

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the important subjects discussed and the decisions taken at the meeting of the Standing Labour Committee held at Bombay during October, 1958; and

(b) the action taken in implementation of the decisions?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). A statement showing the subjects discussed at the meeting, the conclusions reached and the action taken thereon is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 109.]

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether a complaint has been made to the standing labour committee at its meeting in Bombay that there is discrimination in the selection of representatives for the development councils and that out of the fourteen development councils so far appointed only in two the candidates of the A.I.T.U.C. had been represented and if so what action has been taken by the

Government since the meeting of the standing labour committee?

Shri Abid Ali: I am unable to follow.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether any discrimination has been made. So far fourteen councils have been appointed and only in two of them the A.I.T.U.C. has been represented. They have made representations. What is the action taken?

Shri Abid Ali: A reference to this question was made at the meeting and the procedure which is being followed in this respect was explained. Representation is given on the basis of membership and I think that the members who raised that question were fully satisfied.

Shri Tangamani: May I know the number of State Governments where the committee for evaluation and implementation have not so far been set up.....

Shri Abid Ali: There may be a separate question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants a separate question.

Shri Tangamani: In this statement it is mentioned: one of the subjects that was raised was this. There is an evaluation and implementation committee appointed at the Centre and some State Governments have also done that. It was brought to the notice of this Committee that we must ask the other State Governments also to appoint such committees. I would like to know which are the State Governments where such committees have not so far been appointed.

Shri Abid Ali: Most of the State Governments have appointed such committees.

Shri Tangamani: I want to know the State Governments which have not appointed them.

Shri Abid Ali: Perhaps Bombay and one or two other States may have not appointed them.... (*An. Hon. Member:* Perhaps?). Yes, perhaps.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know what action has been taken to appoint wage boards in those industries which were agreed to at the Indian Labour Conference?

Shri Abid Ali: The hon. Member knows that we have appointed wage boards for industries like textiles, cement and sugar. There is no proposal for the appointment of any more wage board at present.

Shri Vajpayee: The Committee decided to hold an enquiry into the Kerala Plantation strike from the point of view of the code of discipline and the Government of Kerala was addressed in this regard. May I know if any reply has been received and if so what is the nature of that reply?

Shri Abid Ali: In that connection, we have written to the Kerala Government but they have not favoured us with a reply as yet.

Shri Nath Pai: The hon. Minister has just now stated that there is no proposal to appoint any more wage boards. Is it not a fact that throughout the country, at the end of March, rallies were held by all the trade unions, except of course the INTUC, urging the Government to appoint wage boards in a variety of industries which were then enumerated including the leather industry?

Shri Abid Ali: It is not to the extent that the hon. Member has mentioned. There have been some demands for appointment of wage boards for some of the industries. But as I have mentioned earlier, we do not propose to appoint any wage board at the present moment. We want to have the experience of the working of these boards that are already there and their reports and thereafter the question will be considered.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: One of the items under discussion was workers' participation in management. I want to know the reasons which made the scheme unsuccessful. It is mentioned in the statement that such of those fifty units originally selected as are

not able to set up these may be taken out of that list. I want to know whether the existence of parallel unions in these establishments is one of the main causes and if so what steps are being taken to have one union for one industry?

Shri Abid Ali: The hon. Member knows more than I do. It is not possible in the present circumstances to have one union for one industry and if this scheme has to be successful the representatives of the workers who will be on the committee should have a support from the Constituents of whom they will be representatives.

Shri Ranga: Is it not the policy of the Government, of their own accord, to appoint these wage boards in whichever industry they find it convenient and practicable? For how long do they wish to keep this experiment going on before they make up their mind in regard to the other industries?

Shri Abid Ali: As I have submitted earlier, three wage boards have been appointed and are at present working. We want to watch the results and thereafter, further action will be taken.

Shri Ram Krishan: I find that some units have not so far appointed joint management councils? May I know the name of such units?

Shri Abid Ali: There are a large number of them.

Mr. Speaker: What is the answer to part (b) of the question—action taken to implement the decisions? Has the hon. Minister laid a statement on the Table of the House?

Some Hon. Members: It is indicated in the statement.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members will put a separate question regarding any particular recommendation.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I want to ask a question.

Mr. Speaker: It is very wrong on my part to have allowed this as a starred question: I ought to have allowed it and put it down as an unstarred question for this reason. What are the recommendations of any particular conference? There are twenty recommendations. Am I to allow the whole hour to be taken up by one question relating to each recommendation, why they are not implemented and so on? Even with the best of effort, no Minister can be expected to know every detail about every recommendation made at any particular Conference. I have allowed this question for the hon. Members to look into it and read it and if they find any particular recommendation very important, they may put down a separate question. That is all that I can do.

Shri Tangamani: Sir, I specifically referred to a particular item which was discussed: question of hours of work, overtime wages, etc. for transport workers. This is an item on the agenda. So, I would like to know about it

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to allow him to know. If he has put down a specific question about any one of these recommendations here and if, by inadvertence or otherwise it has been omitted, I will allow that question to be put—not now. Let him put down a separate question. I am able to understand the alertness of the hon. Member but the time is short. Next question.

Retrenchment of Coffee Board Employees

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*851. { **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of the Coffee Board retrenched during 1957 and 1958 so far; and

(b) the help rendered by Government or the Board in getting alternative employment or rehabilitation of the retrenched employees?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The total number of employees retrenched during 1957 and 1958 is as under:

Year	Employees retrenched
1957	172
1958	603

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 110.]

Shri Kodiyan: With reference to the last para of the statement, may I know whether it is not a fact that the Delhi Coffee House premises in the Queensway could not be acquired for the workers' co-operative society....

Shri Satish Chandra: I am unable to hear, Sir.

Shri Nath Pai: There is a sort of a rambling noise.

Mr. Speaker: Will he repeat his question?

Shri Kodiyan: In the last para of the statement, it is said that the Coffee Board has also used its good offices to secure the same premises, wherever possible, to the workers' co-operatives. I am asking whether the Delhi Coffee House premises in the Queensway which the workers' co-operative society applied for could not be secured because those buildings were owned by four top officials of the Government, one of them being in the C.P.W.D. itself?

Mr. Speaker: If it is owned by them, what is it that he wants?

Shri V. P. Nayar: When the Coffee House was stopped, that building was de-requisitioned and instead of being given to the co-operative society, it was given to a private interest for running the coffee house.

Shri Satish Chandra: I do not know about the particular matter, that the building was owned by Government officials and so on. What happened was that when we decided to close them, the premises were returned to the landlords. But in many cases the co-operative societies took a fresh lease from the landlord. In this case, *i.e.*, in New Delhi, I understand that the landlord himself started a coffee house. This happened in three or four places.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Why?

Mr. Speaker: Why should he not? If the landlord himself wants to start a coffee house, what can be done?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether it is a fact that the building in which the coffee house was being run in New Delhi was a requisitioned house of the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry; and, if so, instead of giving it to the workers' co-operative, as was stated by the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industry, may I know why it was de-requisitioned and given back to the party?

Shri Satish Chandra: I require notice to answer that question. These things were done by the Coffee Board. I do not know whether the building was requisitioned or not; I have no information at present.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it a fact that the salaries of 34 managers and 174 class IV employees who have been retained in the coffee establishments have been cut to the extent of Rs. 10 to Rs. 25; and, if so, may I know for what reasons it was done?

Shri Satish Chandra: As far as the class III employees are concerned, the hon. Member asked that question last time and I have made enquiries since then. There has been no cut. They are getting the same basic pay as was being given to them before. They were entitled to certain allowances for a part of their duties in the coffee houses which have been cut, but the pay remains the same. As far as class IV employees are concerned, there was an agreement between the Coffee Board and the Labour Union as early as 1957. The workers are being paid according to that agreement.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Sir, you may verify it from here whether there has been a reduction in their emoluments.

Mr. Speaker: It is not for me to verify. The hon. Minister has said that so far as class III employees are concerned there has been no cut in their basic pay.

Shri V. P. Nayar: My point was not whether there has been any reduction in their salary. What I wanted to know was whether they suffered any reduction in their overall emoluments; if so, for what reasons.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister has answered that question He said that so far as the emoluments are concerned there has been a reduction, but there nas been no cut in the basic salary.

श्री म० मु० ताहिर : क्या यह सच नहीं है कि काफी बोर्ड के बहुत से मैनेजरों की जिन की मुलाजमत १५ साल से भी ज्यादा है और जो १००–२५० के ग्रेड में थे तनख्वाहें अब ६०–१३० मुकर्रर की गई हैं और अब ये जो नई तनख्वाहें मुकर्रर की गई हैं इनको मुकर्रर करते वक्त क्या बेसिज एक्ट के प्राविजस को मद्देनजर रखा गया है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : जितने मैनेजर थे उनमें से किसी को भी रिट्रेंच नहीं किया गया है। उनको दूसरे काम पर लगा लिया गया है और उनकी तनख्वाह भी वह है जो पहले उनकी थी।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In the statement is stated that the Government has instructed certain departments of the Government, namely, the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and Railways, that the retrenched employees of the coffee houses should be employed in their departments May I know whether they will get priority, and whether any of these retrenched employees have been employed till now?

Shri Satish Chandra: At least 22 employees were offered re-employment in government organisations.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: At reduced rates.

Shri Satish Chandra: Out of them 18 accepted the jobs and 4 did not. That is the present position. More than 300 have formed their own co-operative societies at different places and are running coffee houses.

Shri V. P. Nayar rose—

Mr. Speaker: We will go to the next question.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I submit, Sir, that the notice for a half-an-hour discussion on this subject which I had given was returned to me saying that my name has been clubbed on to this question I have not been able to elicit half the information required despite the fact that my name has been clubbed along with this I plead, Sir, that I should be given some more chances.

Mr. Speaker: I have given him some chances.

Shri Kodiyan: I have been given only one chance

Mr. Speaker: He may put another supplementary.

Shri Kodiyan: In the statement it is said that "the property is transferred to the Societies on an initial payment of 25 per cent of the book value of the property and the remainder of the value is recovered in 25 monthly instalments" I understand that in Delhi these properties have been rented out to the society May I know why there is this discrimination?

Shri Satish Chandra: The furniture of one coffee house in Delhi was handed over to the co-operative society which had been formed in the Delhi University area There were three coffee houses in Delhi The one in Parliament House continues to be run by the Coffee Board In respect of the New Delhi coffee house it could not be handed over to a co-operative society because the premises were used by the landlord himself. But in every case where the co-operative societies wanted the furniture all facilities were given to them to take it over and run their own coffee houses.

Mr. Speaker: Next question—Shri Wodeyar.

Shri Goray: May I request, Sir, that question No. 869 may also be taken up along with this question, No. 852?

Mr. Speaker: I am not taking up that question, because Shri Wodeyar is not present in the House.

Forward Markets Commission

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*854. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Kunhan:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Kumari M. Vedakumari:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of illegal forward trading detected so far;

(b) whether the Forward Markets Commission reported to Government the difficulties the Commission faces in checking illegal trading;

(c) if so, the problems which face the Commission; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Ten.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Technical nature of the offences; collection of evidence; inadequate understanding of Government regulations amongst the trade; evasion of regulations even when understood and unwillingness of the trade to expose persons who are guilty of malpractices.

(d) Wide publicity to the regulatory provisions of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act; intensified efforts by the Forward Markets Commission through its own enforcement machinery as well as through recognised associations to detect breaches of the regulations; and appropriate penal measures against the offenders.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether it is a fact that the State Police Department does not find it possible to pay adequate attention to this problem on account of its preoccupation; and, if so, may I know whether any other arrangements are being made?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir; the State Police are giving full co-operation, but investigation and prosecution of this nature being a specialised job it takes a little time to get things done.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether Government is aware that a large number of these transactions are based upon oral understanding between the parties and in most places the police are refusing to take action upon oral agreements that are gathered to substantiate these transactions?

Shri Kanungo: It all depends upon the nature of evidence which will be acceptable to a court; naturally, the police do not take up cases where the evidence will not end in prosecution.

Kumari M. Vedakumari: The Commission has requested the Central Government to recognise some additional commodities like gold, silver, wheat, gram and other things. May I know whether Government is going to consider that recommendation?

Shri Kanungo: The Commission recommends from time to time different commodities to be brought under the operation of the Act and sometimes Government accept them, sometimes they do not. In the case of gold they have refused to do so.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know the number of persons arrested and the nature of goods recovered from them?

Shri Kanungo: There were ten cases in which, on the average, we have got two parties. I cannot give the exact number of persons who have been sent up. I cannot give the exact goods which have been seized, but usually they must be books and papers.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether because of the failure of the large number of prosecutions that have been launched in this direction Government have been able to find out any lacuna in the existing legislation; and, if so, whether Government propose to amend the legislation?

Shri Kanungo: There has not been any failure of prosecution yet. Some prosecutions are going on. There have been only ten prosecutions, and Government do not think the time has come to assess the feasibility and workability of this Act.

Shri Nagi Reddy: In view of the fact that the very nature of forward trading is such that it will be very difficult to substantiate the illegal trading by partners in the forward markets, may I know if the Government would take into consideration the question of illegalizing the principle of forward marketing itself and save the production in our country?

Mr. Speaker: It is a question of policy; also it is too big a question for the Question Hour.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

State Trading Corporation

***844. Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of joint venture by the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Limited and the various mining and mineral associations for the promotion of manganese ore trade, has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Committee consisting of the representatives of the State Trading Corporation and the various mining and mineral Associations of India has been formed. This Committee meets from time to time to discuss the manganese market conditions and decide upon the sales policy to be pursued in common by participating quota-holders and mine owners.

Technical Training Centres

***845. Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1023 on the 18th March, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the details for setting up of technical training centres for India, with Japanese aid, have since been worked out; and

(b) if so, whether the proposed technical centres have been started?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A scheme for a Prototype production and training centre for Small Scale Industries at Howrah in West Bengal had been drawn up, but since no decision has yet been reached about the extent of Japanese aid available for this project it has not been taken up for implementation

Manufacture of Watches in India

***852. Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign firms have come forward with offers to start factories for the manufacture of watches in India; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have decided the location of the watch factories?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

Displaced Persons from Bahawalpur and Sind

*853. **Shri Sadhu Ram:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of displaced persons from Bahawalpur and Sind who have been allotted lands in Punjab on permanent and temporary basis;

(b) whether Government have received all records from Pakistan in this respect;

(c) if not, the steps being taken now to have the same from there;

(d) the steps taken so far not to disturb the temporary allottees till the verification of the records from Pakistan; and

(e) the steps taken to prepare the Haquq Malkiat Naqsha and to get it compared with the treasury records of Bahawalpur State?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 20,902.

(b) Out of a total of 2,949 Jamabandis required, 1,814 Jamabandis have so far been received.

(c) The Pakistan Government is being requested repeatedly to expedite supply of the remaining Jamabandis and other relevant records.

(d) No cancellation of temporary allotment is made unless it has been checked with Jamabandis and other relevant records received from Pakistan.

(e) The preparation of Naqsha Haquq Malkiat was started at one stage but it was discontinued due to non-receipt of payment records from Pakistan Government.

Workcharged Staff of the C.P.W.D.

*855. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the workcharged staff of the Central Public Works Department employed in workshops registered under the Factories Act were exempted from the provisions of the Employees State Insurance Act;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken to provide them with similar facilities?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The four Workshops of the Central Public Works Department located at Delhi have been exempted from the provisions of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948.

(b) and (c). The facilities already provided by the C.P.W.D. for the workers in these Workshops in Delhi are considered to be substantially similar to those which are available under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948.

Industries in West Bengal

*856. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any part of the Central Government grants and loans allotted to West Bengal Government for the development of mat industry, ivory industry, conch-shell industry, textile printing industry, pottery and cane and bamboo industry, for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 has lapsed; and

(b) if so, what is the amount lapsed and why?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 111.]

State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd.

*857. { **Shri N. R. Munisamy:** / **Shri Naushir Bharucha:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government contemplate to enlarge the scope

and functions of the State Trading Corporation of India (Private) Ltd.;

(b) if so, in what shape and form;

(c) what are the reactions of the business community in this regard;

(d) whether any representation has been made by the business community; and

(e) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amended clause III of the Memorandum of Association of the State Trading Corporation as approved by the Government of India is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 112.] It is yet to be filed with the Registrar of Companies.

(c) and (d). A notice under section 17(3) of the Companies Act was given to the creditors and share holders of the Corporation regarding the proposed amendments. This was also published in all the leading Newspapers, inviting objections from the general public by the 30th August, 1958 but no objections were received from any quarter by that date.

(e) Does not arise.

Caustic Soda

*858. **Shri Oza:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what arrangements have been made for the equitable distribution of Caustic Soda among large scale manufacturers and small non-motive power manufacturers of soap;

(b) whether complaints have been received against the method and manner of present distribution; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The indigenous manufacturers distribute their caustic soda to consuming industries on long term arrangements. Caustic soda imported by the State Trading Corporation is distributed through their agents to individual units having regard to their consumption and off-take from indigenous production. Arrangements for *ad hoc* allotments to small non-motive power soap units are also under consideration by the State Trading Corporation.

(b) No, Sir. There have, however, been some representations regarding difficulty in obtaining stocks due to shortage.

(c) Government have already licensed new schemes and the additional capacity is expected to materialise in the near future. Meanwhile, it is proposed to import larger quantities of caustic soda and build up a buffer stock.

Textile Machinery Manufacturing Concerns

*859. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1063 on the 9th September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several manufacturers of textile machinery are facing closure due to lack of orders within the country;

(b) whether the Machinery Manufacturers Corporation Ltd. is contemplating closing down;

(c) the concerns that are booked up with orders for four years;

(d) whether Government propose any diversification of the products made by the units facing closure; and

(c) if not, what steps Government are contemplating to stop closure in these units?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix III, annexure No 113]

Iron Ore

*860. **Shri Achar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantity of iron ore is accumulated at Mangalore and Karwar ports for want of port facilities for shipping;

(b) whether the State Government of Mysore has submitted any schemes for the development of these ports; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir

(c) Karwar and Mangalore are seasonal ports and are open for shipping from October to about middle of May only Just before the ports opened for shipping in October, 1958 stocks of about 42,000 and 44,000 tons at Karwar and Mangalore ports respectively had been built up shipments are now in progress according to programme

Handloom Products

*861. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to send a Trade delegation abroad to popularise handloom products,

(b) if so, whether the arrangements for the same have been finalised, and

(c) the names of the countries which the delegation proposes to visit?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c) A proposal to send a delegation to West Africa to study marketing possibilities of handloom products has been made by the All India Handloom Board and is at present under examination.

World Calendar

*862. **Shri Koratkar:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the present stage of India's proposal in the U N O regarding the reform of World Calendar?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations at its 21st Session in April, 1956 at New York, decided to postpone consideration of the question indefinitely

Import of Raw Film

*863 **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the film producers have been advised by the Chief Controller of Imports to make sure about the availability of raw material, and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme by which the shortage of the raw material would be removed?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir; by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports, Bombay

(b) The shortage is likely to continue until there is a shortage of foreign exchange However to some extent the shortage will be relieved if advantage is taken of the export promotion scheme which has recently been announced.

Abolition of Contract System

*864. **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan.

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to abolish contract system in coal mines, and

(b) if so, how far has the decision been implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The question is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Cotton Delegation

*865. **Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian Cotton Delegation is to visit Sudan shortly;

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit; and

(c) whether the personnel of the delegation and other arrangements have been finalised?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Sudanese Government have extended invitation to certain leading Indian industrialists to visit Sudan to see for themselves various aspects of cotton production in that country.

(c) Government have no information except that Sarvashree Madan Mohan Runa, Kasturbhai Lalbhai and Neville Wadia have received the invitation from the Sudanese Government.

Tea Board

*866. { **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** / **Shri Muhammed Elias:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what are the pay and emoluments of the Deputy Chairman, Tea Board; and

(b) what is the justification of this office when there is a full-time Chairman and an elected Vice-Chairman?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The pay and emoluments of the Deputy Chairman of the Tea Board are Rs. 1800 per mensem in the scale of pay of Rs. 1800-100-2000 plus House Rent and Compensatory allowances as admissible to Central Government Officers of corresponding status at Calcutta.

(b) The post of Deputy Chairman was created by the Government in pursuance of the decision of the Tea Board taken in its meeting held on the 30th June, 1956 to give the Chairman much needed relief in his increasing administrative duties in order to enable him to give greater personal attention to long term problems of consolidation and development.

The Vice-Chairman is not a whole-time official of the Board and it is not possible for the Chairman to share his day to day administrative responsibilities with him.

Nepa Newsprint Factory

*867. { **Shri P. R. Patel:** / **Shri K. U. Parmar:**

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual production of Nepa Newsprints and what is its rated capacity;

(b) what is the investment of the Central and State Governments in this concern;

(c) whether distribution of the Nepa Newsprints is done through agents; and

(d) whether any complaints have been received against agents and distribution work?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A

statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) During 1955, 1956 and 1957, the actual production of newsprint by Nepa Mills was 2,563, 10,792 and 14,645 tons respectively. The Mills have rated capacity of 30,000 tons per year or 100 tons per day. The current year's rate of production is about 23,500 tons per annum.

(b) The Government of India have not, so far, invested any capital in this concern. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have invested Rs. 60 lakhs.

(c) The distribution of Nepa Newsprint is done by the Nepa Mills themselves through the agents appointed by them as well as direct to the newspapers and Printers and publishers of text books and books of general interest.

(d) Some complaints have been received against the agents but they are dealt with by the Nepa Mills authorities.

Weights and Metric System

*868. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that weights and measures of Metric System have been put into force from 1st of October, 1958;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that a common man finds it difficult to remember and pronounce the metric weights; and

(c) if so, whether Government will consider changing the names to easy Hindi language?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) As a first step, the use of metric weights has been authorised from 1st October for general trade purposes in selected areas of the country and metric weights and measures for specified purposes in Government Departments and certain industries.

(b) and (c). Government are of the view that the public will soon get familiar with the new names and do not consider it necessary to coin Hindi terms which may be even more complicated.

Training of Indians in Watch Manufacture

*869. **Shri Ramakrishna Reddy:**
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Haider:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delegation of Swiss Watch Industry which recently visited India, has offered scholarships for Indians for training in the manufacture of watches in Switzerland and also for setting up an Institute in India for providing training in watch manufacture;

(b) if so, whether the offer has been accepted by Government; and

(c) when and where the proposed training Institute will be set up?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The Delegation of Swiss Watch Industry has offered some scholarships to Indian nationals for training in Switzerland and they have also offered us technical and financial assistance in setting up a Watch Training Institute in India with Swiss collaboration. No formal detailed offer has so far been conveyed and the actual arrangements will only be finalised after the formal offer is received.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल

*८७०. श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की कार्यवाही में भाग लेने के लिये भारतीय प्रतिनिधि-मंडल में कितने सदस्य भेजे गये हैं ;

(ख) यह प्रतिनिधि-मंडल वहां कितनी देर ठहरेगा और उस पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है; और

(ग) इस बीच प्रतिनिधि-मंडल के नेता के भारत आने का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या था ?

वैदेशिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) भारत से चौदह सदस्य भेजे गये थे ।

(ख) आशा की जाती है कि शिष्टमंडल न्यूयार्क में तीन महीने ठहरेगा । अधिवेशन क्रिसमस से पहले समाप्त हो जायेगा, ऐसी आशा है ।

वर्तमान अनुमान के अनुसार खर्च ४,७२,००० रुपये बैठेगा ।

(ग) शिष्टमंडल के अध्यक्ष प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री भी हैं । प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के किन्ही आवश्यक कार्यों के लिए उन्हें वापस आना पड़ा था । इस अवसर पर उन्होंने सरकार के साथ कुछ ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण मामलों पर सलाह-मशविरा भी किया, जो संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा के सामने थे ।

Brass and Copper Artware Industry

*871. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by the Brass and Copper Artware Industry during the first two years of the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the steps taken to give further impetus to the Industry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The actual foreign exchange earnings from Brass and Copper artware during the first two years of the Second Five Year Plan have not been separately recorded. Upto 1956, exports of Brass and Copper artware were included under the classification "Brass, Bronze and similar alloys". There after, the classification has been:

(i) Fancy material of Brass;

(ii) Fancy material of Copper;

(iii) Fancy material of Bronze;

(iv) Brass and Bronze artware; and

(v) Statues, busts etc.

The figures of export for 1956 onwards are:

(i) 1956 (April to December)	Rs. 22,50,690.
(ii) 1957 (Jan. to December)	Rs. 1,01,87,464.
(iii) 1958 (Jan. to August)	Rs. 68,63,502.

(b) Government have taken various steps to develop the production, marketing etc. of various handicrafts including Brass and Copper Artware by granting financial assistance to State Governments, imparting of training to artisans, publicity through exhibitions in foreign countries, marketing facilities and grant of facilities for import of raw materials to manufacturers-*cum*-exporters.

Unemployment in Rajasthan

*872. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 160 on the 22nd May, 1957 and state whether any appreciation of the problem of unemployment has been prepared by

the Government of Rajasthan and transmitted to the Central Government along with their schemes connected therewith?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The Rajasthan Government had forwarded a copy of the report of a sub-committee of the State Development Committee suggesting measures which had generally been taken into consideration for the Second Five Year Plan. No other report or special scheme has been received from the Rajasthan Government

Target of Ore Production

*872. **Shri D C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal for revising the target of iron ore production in the public sector, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S N. Mishra): (a) Since no specific target for production of iron ore in the public sector was indicated under the Second Five Year Plan, there is no question of revision of the target

(b) Does not arise

Export of Bones

*874. **Shri Subodh Hansda.**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) whether steps have been taken for the maximum utilisation of bones available in the country,

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken, and

(c) the total quantity of bone products exported during the years 1957-58 and its value?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) A Committee was set up by Government to make a detailed investigation of the problems relating to the collection and utilisation of bones and to make recommendations in the matter The Report of the Committee has been received and is under examination

(c) 14,57,220 Cwts valued at about Rs 2 37 crores

Singareni Collieries Workers' Union

*875. **Shri T B Vittal Rao.** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 268 on the 19th August, 1958 and state

(a) the reasons for the delay in arriving at a decision on the application of Singarem Collieries Workers' Union, Kothagudium, Andhra Pradesh for reference to an Industrial Tribunal of the introduction of gratuity scheme and grant of conveyance allowance to the employees of Singareni Collieries Company Ltd , and

(b) when a decision on the above is likely to be taken?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b) The matter is still under consideration of the Government of India The proposal entails an increase in the working costs of collieries and its acceptance in one unit will have repercussions on others as well The detailed implications of the scheme have, therefore, to be examined before a decision can be taken

Labour Advisory Committees

*876 **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that many States have not set up Labour Advisory Committees,

(b) if so, the names of these States; and

(c) the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken for setting up these Committees?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The State Governments of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Jammu and Kashmir have not set up Labour Advisory Committees.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

1. *Assam.*—A Labour Advisory Committee has not been constituted as there are two Advisory Boards under the Assam Plantation Labour Rules, 1954. Besides, there are a Welfare Board and a Standing Labour Committee.

2. *Madhya Pradesh.*—The State Government has already taken a decision to constitute a tripartite Labour Advisory Board for the State and it is in the process of being constituted.

3. *Mysore.*—The constitution of a Labour Advisory Board is under contemplation of the State Government.

4. *Jammu and Kashmir.*—No reasons have been given by the State Government for not setting up a State Labour Advisory Committee.

Programme Evaluation Organisation

*877. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1921 on the 29th April, 1958 and state whether any report by the Programme Evaluation Organisation on the working of Welfare Extension Projects and other programmes undertaken by the Central Social Welfare Board, has since been submitted to Government?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): Not yet. The report is expected before the end of 1958-59.

Manufacture of X-ray Equipment

*878. **Shrimati Malida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 258 on the 25th November, 1958 and state:

(a) the target laid down for the manufacture of X-ray equipment during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount of Foreign Exchange that will be required for the schemes already approved for the manufacture of X-ray equipment?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No target has been fixed.

(b) Capital Equipment: Rs. 20 lakhs approx.

Components and raw materials: Rs. 35 lakhs approx. in the first year, rising to about Rs. 54 lakhs in the 4th year, as the production increases.

In addition to this, payment to the foreign firm towards royalty and other charges is involved; as the terms of royalty have not been approved yet, the amount involved on this account cannot be estimated now.

Tea-Package Firms

*879. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special investigation has been made to remove the difficulties of smaller tea-packaging firms; and

(b) if so, what is the result of investigation?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The Tea Board has

addressed the various tea-packaging firms to let the Board know the difficulties felt by them. Many packaging firms have not yet sent their replies. The matter is being pursued by the Tea Board.

Modernisation in Textile Mills

*880. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated for assistance to the Cotton Textile industry by loans through the National Industrial Development Corporation for the purpose of rehabilitation and modernisation of their machinery during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) how much amount out of the total loans sanctioned so far, has been spent by these Mills in placing orders with the Indian textile machinery manufacturing concerns;

(c) whether is it a fact that some of the textile mills have to cancel orders placed on the Indian textile machinery manufacturing concerns because of lack of financial help from Government; and

(d) if so, how many workers have faced or are facing retrenchment in the textile machinery manufacturing concerns as a result of this slump in orders?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The National Industrial Development Corporation have approved upto 30-11-1958 the grant of loans to the extent of Rs. 3·71 crores to cotton textile mills for rehabilitation and modernisation of machinery. Of this amount applications from parties for loans amounting to Rs. 90·91 lakhs have been withdrawn. Amount actually drawn up to 30-11-1958 is Rs. 82 lakhs.

(b) The entire advance is for the purchase of machinery and amounts drawn represent purchases completed. Figures of orders placed with Indian machinery manufacturers are not available.

(c) No such information has been received by Government.

(d) Due to some reasons there have been a few cases of occasional lay off of the workers in one or two Textile machinery manufacturing firms due to slump in the Textile industry. But once again the situation has shown signs of improvement and most of the firms have orders booked upto more than two years.

National and Festival Holidays

*881. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 304 on the 14th August, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have since decided to bring legislation for granting of paid national and festival holidays for workers in the industrial establishments;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Madras Government have passed such a legislation?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government propose to watch the experience gained by the State Governments which might introduce legislation for fixing the quantum of national and festival paid holidays before taking any further action in the matter.

(c) Yes.

Export of Groundnuts and Oil Cakes

*882 **Shri N. R. Munisamy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government had announced an export quota of 10,000 tons of expeller groundnuts oil cakes; and

(b) if so, what is the expected foreign exchange to be earned?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About Rs. 40 lakhs

Rubber Prices

*883. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rubber Board have requested Government for increase in the price of raw rubber; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on the request?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b) The Rubber Board have recommended that the Tariff Commission should undertake an investigation into the prices of rubber on account of increased production costs Further details and data have been sought from the Board in this connection

Metals

*884. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) our annual production of aluminium, copper, zinc and lead as on 1st April, 1958;

(b) our present consumption needs in regard to such metals; and

(c) what will be the shortfall, if any, in our production on completion of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 114.]

कानपुर में कपड़े की मिलों का बंद होना

*८८५. श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कानपुर की कुछ नयी सूती कपड़ा मिलों के प्रबन्धकों ने अपनी मिलें बन्द करने के लिये सरकार से आवश्यक अनुमति देने की प्रार्थना की है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस सबध मे क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Indians Employed in U.N. Secretariat

*886. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of Indian nationals employed in the United Nations Headquarters is low; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The number of Indians employed in the United Nations Secretariat has been low in the past,

particularly in the higher grades. There has been some improvement in recent years. Government have been giving their constant attention to the question of the employment of Indians in adequate number in the different grades in the U.N Secretariat.

Electrical Switch Gears and Control Gears

*887 **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for the manufacture of electrical switch gear and control gear by a Bombay firm in collaboration with a firm of Denmark has been finalised, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) M/s Larsen and Toubro Limited, Bombay have been granted a licence in September, 1958 under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for effecting a substantial expansion to their existing industrial undertaking at Powai, Bombay, for taking up the manufacture of motor starters, switches, fuse gear etc, in collaboration with M/s Laur Knudsen of Copenhagen, Denmark

Lime-stone Deposits at Purulia (W. Bengal)

*888 **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) whether the quantity and quality of lime-stone deposits of Purulia, West Bengal have been surveyed, and

(b) if so, whether a cement industry can be started there?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The quality of limestones available in the Purulia District is considered to be unsuitable for the manufacture of Portland Cement

Strike in Press Trust of India

*889. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Goray:
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state·

(a) whether employees in Press Trust of India had decided to go on strike for 48 hours from the 8th December, 1958;

(b) if so, the demands of the employees;

(c) the nature of representation made by the Federation of Press Trust of India employees; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (d) The strike did not take place in view of a settlement arrived at between the management and the federation on the issue of interim relief

Automobile Industry

1282 **Shri D. C Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the present percentage of indigenous content reached in respect of the different vehicles by the various manufacturers of automobiles?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The percentages of indigenous content in different (main models of) vehicles manufactured in the country, as in April, 1958, are given below.—

Cars

Hindustan Ambassador	60%
Fiat '1100''	37%
Standard Vanguard	33%
Standard '10'	30%

Truck & Bus chassis	
Tata-Mercedes-Benz	33%
Dodge (Medium diesel) 165" W.B.	52%
Dodge (light-petrol) 126" W.B.	26%
Dodge Power Wagon	25%
Leyland 'Comet'	38%
Leyland Royal Tiger Titan	9%
Jeep	
Willy's CJ-3B	58%

Village Housing Projects

1283. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Village Housing Projects allotted to the U.P. State for 1958-59; and

(b) the number proposed to be allotted during the Second Five Year Plan period for that State?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). As already stated in the statement attached to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 322 dated the 14th August, 1958, the total number of villages allotted to Uttar Pradesh under the Village Housing Projects Scheme for the year 1958-59, and that for the Second Plan period, is 255 and 850 respectively.

Civic Amenities in Bharat Nagar

1284. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2828 on the 25th September, 1958 and state the progress made so far in providing street lighting, water mains, roads, drainage etc. in Bharat Nagar, a rehabilitation colony in Delhi?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): The work on roads has already been started. Estimates for lighting, water mains and drainage etc. are being prepared by the Delhi Municipal Corporation who are executing the work.

Foreign Experts in State owned concerns

1285. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the number of foreign experts still engaged in State controlled and owned concerns (concern-wise)?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 115].

Labour Disputes in Cement Factories

1286. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of labour disputes which have occurred in cement factories during 1957-58 in Punjab;

(b) the nature of such disputes; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Four.

(b) The nature of such disputes in each case is as under:—

(i) Grades, Dearness Allowance and Badli workers etc.

(ii) Grant of bonus and abolition of contract system.

(iii) Increase in wages, house rent, leave with wages, night shift allowance, allowance for hazardous jobs, dust nuisance and dirty work, rules for promotion, transfers, gratuity, allotment of quarters, reinstatement of workers, payment for work on holidays and weekly off, recruitment of staff, uniforms, supply of water, school facilities and training for technicians.

(iv) Night allowance, gratuity, designation, production, bonus rest with pay, permanency, bonus, dearness allowance and sick leave.

(c) The disputes mentioned at Nos. 1, 2 & 4 were referred by the State Government to the industrial Tribunal, Punjab, Jullundur, for adjudication because these disputes could not be settled through conciliation proceedings while the dispute mentioned at No. 3 was settled mutually between the parties.

'The New Dimensions of Peace'

1287. Shri K. C. Jena: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that some books are being sold in Delhi bearing the title "The new Dimensions of Peace" written by Mr. Chester Bowles, containing the map of world indicating whole of the territory of Kashmir merged with Pakistan; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government are taking or propose to take in regard to it?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Government have noticed that "The New Dimensions of Peace", a book written by Mr. Chester Bowles, contains 3 maps in each one of which Kashmir is shown as included in Pakistan.

(b) As this treatment of Jammu and Kashmir does not correspond to any statement made in the text, it was assumed that the error was inadvertent. The matter has already been brought to the notice of our Ambassador in Washington who has been requested to mention it to the author.

Trade with Pakistan

1288. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the balance of our trade value of imports and exports with Pakistan between 1st April and 30th November, 1958?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Figures are available at present only upto the month of August. The position is as follows:—

April—August 1958

Exports to Pakistan	Imports from Pakistan	Balance of trade
274	272	2(+)

Non-Utilisation of Irrigation Potential in Punjab

1289. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Advisers of the Planning Commission have visited Punjab for discussion with the State Government regarding the full utilisation of irrigation potential in the State; and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 116].

Passports

1290. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the number of Passports issued for foreign countries during 1958 so far country-wise?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The total number of passports issued by various passport issuing authorities in India up to the end of October, 1958 is 36,802. This figure does not include Indo-Pakistan passports issued by the State Governments. As passports are issued for countries all over the world and since a majority of them contain endorsements for a large number of countries, it is not feasible to indicate the number of passports issued for each country.

I.F.S.

1291. Shri Dinesh Singh: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1121 on the 10th March, 1958, and state:

(a) how many class I posts in the I.F.S. are still held by persons not belonging to this service; and

(b) how many class I Officers belonging to I.F.S are serving in other Ministries and Departments other than Ministry of Commerce and Industry?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) *Seventeen, apart from 24* Heads of Missions and of Posts abroad appointed by the Minister of External Affairs in his discretion. Of these 17, two are I.A.S officers, five are C.S.S. officers of Grade I and six C.S.S officers of Grade II, one a contract officer, one a re-employed officer superannuated from the I F.S. and two other officers on deputation from other posts. All these officers will revert to their parent offices or will retire on completion of the present terms of duty abroad.

(b) Three, in addition to which two other officers are on deputation to International Commissions in Indo-China and eight to the Central Passport Organisation.

Unemployed in Rajasthan

1292. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 292 on the 14th August, 1958 and state the steps proposed to be taken for absorption of the unemployed graduates, intermediates and matriculates on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges in Rajasthan upto 30th June, 1958

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The development schemes under the Plan are expected to help to absorb them in employment.

Inquiry into Caustic Soda Industry

1293. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tariff Commission have completed their inquiry into claims of the Caustic Soda Industry for protection; and

(b) if so, when its report is expected to be released?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report has been released already. Copies of the Report and Government's Resolution thereon [No. 32(2)-T.R./58, dated the 29th November, 1958] were laid on the Table of the House on the 3rd December, 1958.

Radiation

1294. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken by Government to avert dangers from radiation in the country?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The exposure of mankind to ionising radiation arises mainly from natural sources, from medical and industrial procedures, and from environmental contamination due to nuclear explosions The last of these constitutes a growing increment to worldwide radiation levels and involves hazards which are beyond the control of the exposed persons As is well known, India, in common with several other countries, is striving to bring about a cessation of explosions of nuclear weapons by countries which possess them.

As regards the artificial sources of radiation to which man is exposed in industry, medicine, and research, their use is controllable and exposures can be reduced by perfecting protection and safety techniques. The Atomic Energy Commission conducts a countrywide film badge service for

radiation workers whereby it is possible to assess and control the dosage received by individual workers. In addition, radiological protection surveys are conducted in laboratories and institutions using radiation sources. Various types of electronic instruments needed for ensuring radiation safety are being made in the Trombay Establishment and supplied to the institutions where radiation sources are employed.

Experimental Television System

1295. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shrimati Ila Palchaudhuri:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri B. C. Prodan:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 120 on the 14th August, 1958 and state the progress made so far with regard to the setting up of an Experimental Television System in the New Delhi Research Department of the All India Radio?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Most of the equipment required for the experimental television unit to be set up in Delhi has been received The available equipment has been set up temporarily in Akashvani Bhawan and tests are in progress The experimental service is expected to be introduced regularly by the beginning of next financial year

'Wage-Map' of India

1296. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2759 on the 25th September, 1958 and state the progress made in drawing up of the 'Wage Map' of India?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): For drawing up a Wage Map the Wage Census and family budget enquiries have already been taken on hand. As, however, these will take a long time, it has been recommended by the Steering Group at its third meeting that experimental wage maps should be drawn up for Bombay and Kanpur with data readily available Work is in progress but its completion will necessarily take time

State Plan of Andhra Pradesh

1297. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission have agreed to raise the outlay of the Andhra Pradesh Second Five Year Plan for the current year from Rs 30 crores to Rs 31 crores;

(b) if so, the nature of the works to be done by this increased outlay;

(c) whether similar requests have been received from other States, and

(d) if so, details of the requests and nature of action taken by Government in each case?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 117]

Coarse and Medium Cloth

1298. **Shri Barman:**
Shri S. Hamda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the effect so far on internal market prices of coarse and medium cloth since the reduction of excise duty on mill cloth; and

(b) the total consumption of coarse and medium mill cloth after the reduction of excise duty as compared to the period just before reduction?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The internal market price have not recorded a significant reduction on account of the revision in excise duty although a very slight downward trend was noticeable in respect of certain varieties. This downward trend was about 1% in coarse and less than ½% in medium, on an average.

(b) There are no figures of actual consumption of mill cloth although the deliveries of cloth from the mills for internal consumption may be taken as a fair index of the internal consumption. The revision of excise duty took effect from 4th July, 1958. Figures of delivery of coarse and medium cloth for three months April-June and three months July-September are given below:

(In Million Yds)

1958	Coarse	Medium
April	63·8	290 2
May	51 5	240·7
June	45·1	150·9
July	61·6	250·1
August	63·9	213 5
September	68·2	215 3

अभ्रक का निर्यात

१२९९. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत विदेशों की अभ्रक की मांग को पूर्ण रूप से पूरा करता है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो अभ्रक की सारी मांग को पूरा करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) जी नहीं। संसार की अभ्रक संबंधी मांग के अधिकांश की पूर्ति भारत करता है ।

(ख) अभ्रक का उत्पादन करने वाले अन्य देशों को इस क्षेत्र से पूरी तौर पर से अलग कर देना सम्भव नहीं है ; ब्राजील को तो खास तौर पर अलग नहीं किया जा सकता जिसे संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के निकट स्थित होने के कारण प्रतिस्पर्धा करने में काफी सुविधा प्राप्त है ।

Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952

1301. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for recognition made under Section 5 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 during 1958 so far; and

(b) the number of applications for which recognition was given, giving the period in each case and the articles in respect of which these were accepted?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Two

(b) One; three years; cottonseed

Cotton Advisory Board

1302. { Shri Shree Narayan Das: / Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what were the important recommendations made by the Cotton Advisory Board regarding import and export of cotton and other matters incidental thereto, when it met in Bombay in September last;

(b) whether Government have considered those recommendations and taken any decisions thereon; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The Board recommended 6 lakh

bales of foreign cotton for imports during 1958-59 season. As regards exports, the Board recommended an immediate release of 1,50,000 bales of Bengal Deshi, 25,000 bales of old Punjab cotton not above 13|16" and 50,000 bales of cotton not above 3|4" and a further release between 15th and 30th October, 1958 of an additional 50,000 bales of cottons not above 3|4" after taking into account the crop conditions at that time. The Board recommended also that the export duty on cotton should be abolished.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government have released the following import and export quotas during the current cotton season:

IMPORTS

20,000 bales stapling 1-3,16" and above, and, 10,000 bales stapling 1-1|16" and above for import from soft currency areas.

EXPORTS

2,50,000 bales of Bengal Deshi cotton

1,50,000 bales of cottons (other than Bengal Deshi) not above 3 4" in staple.

1,00,000 bales of raw cotton of staple length below 3 4"

20,000 bales of old cottons of 1957-58 and earlier seasons (other than Bengal Deshi) not above 25|32" in staple over and above 30,000 bales permitted during the 1957-58 season.

As regards export duty, Government have reduced the duty on raw cotton from Rs. 50|- per bale to Rs. 25|- per bale with effect from the 16th November, 1958.

Indian National Trade Union Congress

1303. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1937 on the 13th September, 1958 and state the action taken on the resolutions of the Indian National Trade Union Congress so far?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): As already stated on September 12, 1958 in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 1937 the subject matter of most of the resolutions passed by the Indian National Trade Union Congress in their 9th Session came up for discussion in the Indian Labour Conference at Nainital in May, 1958. The rest of them were discussed by the Standing Labour Committee in Bombay in October 1958. The main conclusions of these conferences have already been brought to the notice of all concerned for necessary action.

Export of Films

1304. { Shri Ram Krishan:
{ Shri Rajendra Singh:

Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total foreign exchange earned in the export of films to different countries during 1956, 1957 and 1958 so far;

(b) the steps taken to further the export of films this year; and

(c) the foreign exchange spent on the import of foreign language films during the last three years?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 118].

(b) The attention of the Hon'ble Members is invited to the reply given to part (c) of Unstarred Question No 2836 answered on 25-9-1958

Sheet of Plate Glass

1305. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing the installed capacities of all the units manufacturing sheet and plate glass in the country and state whether all the units are working to their fullest capacity?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): At present there is no indigenous production of Plate Glass A statement showing the installed capacities of the various Sheet Glass manufacturing units is given below None of the units is working to full capacity About 70% of the installed capacity is being utilised

STATEMENT

	Name of the firm	Installed capacity per annum (Million sq. ft.)
1.	M/s. Seraikella Glass Works, P. O. Kandra, Distt Singhbhum	28.8
2.	M/s. Indo-Asahi Glass Co Ltd., P. O. Badaninagar	36
3.	M/s. Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd , Asansol	30
4.	M/s U P Glass Works Ltd., Bahjoi, Distt. Moradabad	11.8

Scientific Apparatus

1306. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of scientific apparatus has to be imported every year from foreign countries;

(b) if so, the total amount spent during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far for the purchase of scientific apparatus from foreign countries; and

(c) the nature of steps taken so far or proposed to be taken to make India self-sufficient in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) 1957: Rs. 5·6 crores approximately 1958 (up to July)· Rs 2·1 crores approximately.

(c) The following steps are being taken:

(i) Encouraging the expansion schemes of the existing factories

(ii) Encouraging the establishment of new undertakings.

(iii) Restricting and regulating imports of scientific instruments that are produced in the country and allowing imports only of necessary raw materials and components required for manufacture.

(iv) Laying down specifications for standardisation of the instruments

(v) Granting of loans to small scale units

Besides the above steps, Government have recently set up a Panel for Instruments in the enlarged Development Council consisting of Bicycles, Sewing Machines and Instruments. The Panel is expected to go into all aspects of the industry

अधिकारियों का उच्च स्तरीय सम्मेलन

१३०७. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री मंगल प्रभाकर .

क्या निर्माण आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पहले उन्होंने कतिपय उच्चस्तरीय अधिकारियों की बैठक बुलाई थी, जिस में दिल्ली नगर निगम की मेयर महोदया ने भी भाग लिया था और जिस में सरकारी कर्मचारियों की बस्तियों के उपयुक्त नाम रखने, महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों में विदेशियों की मूर्तियों को हटा कर राष्ट्रीय नेताओं की मूर्तियां स्थापित करने, और लाल किले के सामने स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन का स्मारक बनाने पर विचार किया गया था,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस बैठक में कौन-कौन महानुभाव सम्मिलित हुए थे और उन्हों ने क्या क्या सिफारिशें की थीं; और

(ग) उन सिफारिशों पर क्या निर्णय किये गये हैं ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मन्त्री (श्री स० म० रेड्डी) : (क) से (ग) ६ सितम्बर, १९५८ को मंत्री महोदय ने दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के प्रतिनिधियों की एक बैठक बुलाई थी जिस में केवल सरकारी कर्मचारियों की कुछ बस्तियों के नाम रखने तथा एक शहीद स्मारक बनाने के सवालों पर विचार किया गया।

निम्नलिखित महानुभाव उपस्थित थे —

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्रालय।

श्री अनिल के० चन्दा, उपमंत्री।

श्री एम० आर० सचदेव, सचिव।

श्री एम० चौधरी, उपसचिव।

दिल्ली नगर निगम :

श्रीमती अरुणा आसफ अली, मेयर।

श्री पी० आर० नायर, कमिश्नर।

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका :

श्री सी० बी० दुबे, (उस समय के) प्रधान।

श्री मोहन सिंह, उपप्रधान।

श्री महेश्वर दयाल, सदस्य।

शहीद स्मारक के सम्बन्ध में विचार के समय कलाकार तथा ललित कला अकादेमी नई दिल्ली के अध्यक्ष श्री डी० पी० राय चौधरी भी उपस्थित थे।

सरकारी बस्तियों के नाम रखने की सिफारिशें सरकार ने स्वीकार कर ली हैं, जो कि १ अक्तूबर १९५८ की एक प्रैस विज्ञप्ति में प्रकाशित हो चुकी हैं। ये निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

पुराने नाम	नये नाम
१. मेडीकल एनक्लेव	अंसारी नगर
२. नार्थ आफ मैडिकल एनक्लेव	किदवाई नगर
३. माल नगर	रवीन्द्र नगर
४. मैन विनय नगर	सरोजिनी नगर
५. ईस्ट विनय नगर	लक्ष्मी बाई नगर
६. वैस्ट विनय नगर	नेताजी नगर
७. शान नगर	भारती नगर
८. सेवा नगर	कस्तूरबा नगर
९. डिप्लोमैटिक एनक्लेव में डी० । और डी० ।। फ्लैट	चाणक्यपुरी
१०. साऊथ आफ रिंग रोड	नौरोजी नगर।

शहीद स्मारक बनाने के विषय में अन्तिम सिफारिशें नहीं की गई और सरकार इस प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है।

Indian Films of International Distinction

1308. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Indian films won national and international awards during recent years; and

(b) if so, the names of such films since 1956, year-wise?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 119].

Availability of Standard Cloth

1309. Shri U. C. Patnaik: Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the steps taken to make available in the country specific patterns of durable quality of standard cloth at cheap rates and in adequate quantity?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

In pursuance of clause 20 of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, directions are issued to the mills from time to time regarding classes or specifications of cloth that can be manufactured by them. Thus specific standards for varieties of cloth are prescribed by the Government. According to clause 22 of the same Order, no mill can pass any sub-standard or defective cloth for consumption without marking the quality as "seconds" so that the consumer may be aware of the quality of cloth he is purchasing.

In order to ensure that the provisions of the Control Order are strictly adhered to, the Officers of the Textile Commissioner's Organisation inspect mills periodically and take suitable action in cases of default

As regards supply of cloth at cheap rates and in adequate quantities, there is a substantial stock of cloth available in the country for internal consumption at present at reasonable price

Value of Imports and Exports

1310. **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of imports and exports for the period 1st July to 30th September, 1958;

(b) whether the targets evaluated for this period have been reached, and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Imports—Rs. 172 crores.

Exports—Rs. 163 crores.

(b) and (c). No targets are fixed for imports and exports but imports and exports are allowed in accordance with the licensing policy of the Government of India.

Import Licences for dyestuffs

1311. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number and value of "Ad hoc" licences issued for the import of Dyestuffs and other finishing materials and the names of parties to whom issued during 1958;

(b) the grounds on which these "Ad hoc" licences were issued; and

(c) whether licencees of "Ad hoc" licences are all established importers in the line?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) 51 licences valued at Rs 8·89 lakhs were issued for the import of ancillary products and organic catalysts in 1958 The names of parties to whom these licences were issued are shown in the statement laid on the Table [*See* Appendix III, annexure No 120]

(b) According to policy the licensing was done on the advice of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. In practice, only Established Importers of Coal Tar Dyes were given *ad hoc* licences The recommendations of the Textile Commissioner were based on the actual orders placed by Established Importers for pigments for the use of which ancillary products had to be imported

(c) Yes, Sir

Plantation Labour Strike

1312. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether India has suffered a substantial set back in trade of rubber on account of plantation labour strike in the State of Kerala in October, 1958?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The loss in production was negligible. No set back in trade has been reported

Tamil Literature in the A.I.R.

1318. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

Will the **Minister of Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of broadcasts in Tamil and the time allotted towards the Tamil literature and the literary speeches in AIR at Madras during the year 1957 and during 1958 till September; and

(b) the principles under which the topics are selected?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. B. V. Keskar): (a) A statement is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix III, annexure No 121].

(b) Topics are selected on the basis of their suitability and interest from the listeners' point of view In this connection attention of Honourable Members is drawn also to the effort to increase the percentage of music, drama and features, and reduce talks

International Fairs

1314. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of International Fairs in which the Government of India participated from April, 1958 so far;

(b) whether the Government could negotiate any business in favour of India through this participation; and

(c) if so, the volume of business contracted?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) 15.

(b) and (c). The Indian Government does not negotiate export contracts. The Directorate of Exhibition only provides facilities to Indian exporters and manufacturers to stimulate the interest of consumers and importers abroad in Indian products. It is, therefore, not possible to give any idea about the volume of business negotiated by Indian parties as a result of their participation in International Fairs.

Import Licences

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1315. **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:

Will the **Minister of Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has recently been discovered that import licences worth more than rupees sixty lacs have been fraudulently issued;

(b) if so, the exact amount involved together with the names of the parties to whom such licences have been issued,

(c) the circumstances under which these licences were issued; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (d). It came to the notice of Government that two licences had recently been issued to the tune of Rs. 44·75 lakhs—one to Messrs. Fedco Private Ltd., Bombay for Rs 28·75 and the other to M/s. Wakefield Paints Private Ltd., Bombay for Rs 16 lakhs —which should not have been issued normally. The licences have been cancelled, and the circumstances under which they were issued are under investigation. Final action will depend upon the results of the investigation.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1316. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2797 on the 25th September, 1958 and state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether they have been filled up;

(c) if not, the reasons for not filling up the same so far; and

(d) the time by which they will be filled up?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 122]

Posts Reserved for Scheduled Castes

1317. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1996 on the 12th September, 1958 and state:

(a) the posts reserved in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in each category for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the reasons for not being filled up; and

(c) the time by which these posts will be filled up?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) A statement is given below:—

STATEMENT

Posts.	No. of posts reserved for	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Assistants	15	4
Clerks	39	13

(b) Non-availability of suitable candidates.

(c) As soon as suitable candidates are available.

Eucalyptus Oil

1318. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of distillers engaged in the manufacture of Eucalyptus oil in the Nilgiris;

(b) whether this industry has been classified as Cottage Industry;

(c) if so, what are the concessions given to this industry; and

(d) whether the imposition of sales tax of 2 per cent and the increase of licence fee from Rs 20 to Rs. 200 have caused hardship to those engaged in this cottage industry?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Labour Strikes

1319. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any decrease in production in various industries in the country due to labour strikes in the year 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far; and

(b) if so, extent of decrease in production in particular industries during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). The information is not available.

Public Cooperation Scheme

1320. Dr. Sushila Nayar: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has the Public Cooperative Scheme made so far and the money spent on it in the First and Second Five Year Plans so far;

(b) the spheres in which this Scheme has been operated so far and the spheres to which it is proposed to be extended; and

(c) whether there are any non-official organisations co-operating in this scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) The scheme of Public Co-operation submitted by the Bharat Sevak Samaj, was approved by the Government in September, 1958 The scheme envisages the establishment of 100 Lok Karya Kshetras in the country for mobilising public participation for development programmes It has been decided that a phased programme for establishing Lok Karya Kshetras should be adopted, and in the first instance work may commence in 25 Kshetras, Government assistance being limited to an average of Rs 5000/- a Kshetra

A grant-in-aid of Rs 50,000/- has so far been sanctioned for expenditure on 25 Kshetras upto the end of March, 1959 A sum of Rs 4,000/- has also been advanced to the Bharat Sevak Samaj for meeting the initial expenses required for organising the training of Sahyogis and completing the preliminaries in connection with the setting up of the Kshetras

(b) The scheme has only recently been sanctioned The preliminaries in connection with the establishment of the first batch of 25 kshetras are being worked out It is, therefore too early to make an assessment of the working of the scheme, a copy of which was placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 25-9-1958 in answer to Unstarred Question No 2777

(c) The Bharat Sevak Samaj has undertaken to implement the scheme in a co-ordinated manner without curtailing in any way the usefulness and identity of the other participating voluntary organisations The scheme has been so modelled as to provide a common platform to all who wish to give their spare time and energy to developing people's own efforts in relation to the national plan The scheme has been circulated to all important voluntary organisations engaged in public co-operation activities

U.S. Trade Delegations

1321. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state.

(a) whether two trade delegations from USA are visiting this country at present, and

(b) if so the names of the members of the delegations?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) During October-November 1958, two US Trade Missions arrived in India One of them came at the invitation of the Government of India to advise on the steps to be taken to promote export trade to USA in handicrafts and handloom articles It has since left India The other Mission has been sent by the US Government in connection with the forthcoming American Small Industries Exhibition in Delhi It is still in India

(b) A statement showing the names of the members of the Missions is laid on the Table [See Appendix III, Annexure No 123]

West Bengal Camps for Displaced Persons

1322. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 246 on the 25th November, 1958 and state

(a) whether the displaced persons living in the camps in West Bengal which were closed down have been settled in colonies, and

(b) if so, where those colonies are located?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b) 2,850

displaced persons have been resettled in 11 colonies as follows:—

24-Parganas	.. 7
Hooghly	. 2
Midnapur	. 1
Murshidabad	. 1

The remaining persons have been dispersed to other camps

Plan Outlay for 1959-60

1323. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Development Council has finalised the total Plan outlay for 1959-60, and

(b) if so, what is the outlay?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). For the States, discussions regarding the Plan for 1959-60 are proceeding on the basis indicated by the National Development Council The outlays for the Centre for 1959-60 are under examination

Handloom Industry

1324. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state

(a) how far the export promotion measures have benefitted the Handloom Cloth Industry, and

(b) the total quantity of such cloth produced and consumed in the country as also that exported during the last year?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The exact effect of the Export Promotion measures cannot be assessed at present

(b) Estimated Production of Handloom Cloth in 1957 was 1679 million yards. About 37·5 million yards of handloom cloth were exported in 1957 Precise information about the quantity consumed in the country is not available.

हिमालय पर अभियान

१३२५. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या प्रधान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष १९५८ में किन-किन विदेशी पर्वतारोही दलों ने हिमालय की विभिन्न चोटियों पर चढ़ने का प्रयत्न किया,

(ख) हिमालय की किन-किन चोटियों पर चढ़ने का प्रयत्न किया गया

(ग) उन पर्वतारोही दलों के क्या उद्देश्य व लक्ष्य थे

(घ) उन्हें उसमें कहां तक सफलता मिली

(ङ) उन विदेशी पर्वतारोही दलों के साथ किन-किन भारतीयों ने सम्पर्क अधिकारियों के रूप में काम किया

(च) उन दलों को किस प्रकार की वित्तीय अथवा अन्य सहायता दी गयी, और,

(छ) नेपाल भूटान और सिक्किम की सरकारों ने इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार का क्या सहयोग दिया ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) (क) से (ङ) भारतीय हिमालय की विभिन्न चोटियों पर जिन-जिन विदेशी अभियान दलों को चढ़ने की इजाजत दी गई थी, उन के नाम और उन के बारे में जो सूचना सुलभ है वह इस प्रकार है

(१) जुलाई और सितम्बर, १९५८ के बीच कुल्लू और स्पिती घाटियों के लिये श्री जे० जी० जी० स्टॉफेनसन का अभियान दल। इस अभियान दल के बारे में २२-४-५८ को अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २६०१ के उत्तर में संदन को सूचना दी गई थी।

(२) यूनाइटेड किंगडम से महिला-दल का अभियान—जो जुलाई १९५८ के दौरान में पर्वत पर चलने और समाज-विज्ञान का अध्ययन करने के उद्देश्य से चम्बा घाटी होते हुए जस्कर पर्वत श्रेणी के लिये गया और रूपशु तथा पश्चिम लाहौल में होता हुआ वापस आया। चूंकि यह अभियान दल अतारांकित रेखा (इनर लाइन) से आगे नहीं गया इसलिये इस के साथ कोई सपर्क अधिकारी नहीं लगाया गया।

(३) डा० ज़िगड का अभियान दल जो भारतीय हिमालय, कुमाऊं उत्तर पूर्व सीमान्त एजेंसी तथा सिक्किम और भारत के दक्षिण में भी . कीड़ो, वनस्पतियो और जीव-जन्तुओं का वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन करने के लिये गया। डा० ज़िगड यूनेस्को के विशेषज्ञ हैं और उन्होंने यह स्वीकृति दी है कि उन्होंने जो कुछ इकट्ठा किया है उस सब के नमूने और इस अभियान से सबद्ध प्रकाशनों की प्रतियां वे भारत सरकार को सुलभ करेंगे। अक्तूबर १९५८ में उन्होंने कुमाऊं में अपना अभियान पूरा कर लिया और उन का कहना है कि यह अभियान सफल रहा। भारत के जीव विज्ञान सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय (ज़ूलाजिकल सर्वे आफ इंडिया) के डाक्टर बी० एस० लाम्बा डा० ज़िगड के साथ लगाये गये थे।

(४) यूनाइटेड किंगडम के राष्ट्रिक श्री और श्रीमती हमीश मैक आर्थर, श्री और श्रीमती फ्रेंक सोलारी कुमारी मार्गरेट मुनरो और एम० ग्रिमन बेन का अभियान दल जो जुलाई, अगस्त १९५८ में पर्वतों पर चढ़ने के उद्देश्य से चम्बा-लाहौल और कुल्लू घाटियों के लिये गया। अभियान दल के नेता श्री हमीश मैक आर्थर की मृत्यु, अगस्त १९५८ में, अभियान के दौरान में बहुत ऊंचाई पर हृदय की गति रुक जाने से हुई थी। इन के साथ कोई सपर्क अधिकारी नहीं लगाया गया क्योंकि अभियान का कार्यक्षेत्र 'इनर लाइन' के परे नहीं था।

(च) विदेशी पर्वतारोही अभियान दलों को भारत सरकार जो सुविधायें आम-तौर से देती है, वे इस प्रकार हैं :

(१) प्रवेश और मार्ग दीजा;

(२) पर्वतारोहण उपकरण पर कस्टम की छूट, बशर्ते कि उपकरण का फिर से निर्यात किया जाये, और

(३) मौसम सम्बन्धी विशेष सूचनाओं को प्रसारित करना।

(छ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

National Development Council

1226. Shri Ram Krishna: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 229 on the 28th November, 1958 and state the steps taken so far to implement the decisions taken at the meeting of the National Development Council held in November, 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): The following steps have been taken towards the implementation of the decisions taken at the Eleventh meeting of the National Development Council held on November 6 and 9, 1958:

(1) The Annual Plan for the States for 1959-60 is being prepared on the lines approved by the National Development Council and discussions with States are in progress

(2) Working Groups on different aspects of the Third Five Year Plan are being set up at the Centre and in the States.

(3) A Working Group is engaged in preparing a scheme for State trading in foodgrains

(4) A Working Group is engaged in examining various questions bearing on the implementation of the National Development Councils resolution on Co-operative Policy. The Plan for 1959-60 is to be drawn up in accordance with this policy.

(5) The question of economies in construction costs is under examination and the Planning Commission hopes shortly to address Central Ministries and State Governments on the subject.

Housing for Industrial Workers

1327. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government conducted any special survey to find out the magnitude of the housing problem for the Industrial Workers in the State; and

(b) the number of houses built in Punjab for housing Industrial Workers so far?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Not yet, the matter is receiving their attention.

(b) 1890 tenements have been built upto the 31st August, 1958 under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

Exports to Foreign Countries

1328. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps, if any, taken by Government to improve the quality of Indian goods exported to foreign countries; and

(b) the results so far achieved in this connection?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) A statement is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 124]

(b) We have succeeded to some extent in winning the confidence of importers abroad in the quality of our products

Confectionery Industry

1329. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2932 on the 27th September, 1957 and state:

(a) how much sugar is used by the various sugar factories for the manufacture of confectionery, with a break up for each factory;

(b) whether the quantity of confectionery that is manufactured, is consumed in India; and

(c) if not, what quantity is being exported and to which countries?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The following is the production of confectionery in the sugar factories having their own confectionery plants.

1957	1958(Jan-Sept)
3578 tons	2133 tons

Estimated consumption of sugar is 2/3rd of the production of confectionery

It is not possible to collect statistics of individual factories

(b) It is mostly consumed in the country

(c) The quantity of confectionery exported during 1957 and 1958 (January-September) is given below:

Year	*Quantity*	*Countries*
1957	1279 Cwts. (64 tons)	U. K., Aden, Bahrein, Ceylon,
1958 (Jan.-Sept)	1035 Cwts. (52 tons)	Singapore, Hongkong, Muscat, Kenya, Uganda, Iran, Seychelles, Burma, and Zanzibar.

Rolling Mills

1330. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rolling mills in Punjab at present; and

(b) the total yearly off-take of non-ferrous metals by these rolling mills?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) The number of rolling mills in Punjab engaged in the rolling of non-ferrous metals is 57.

(b) No precise figures of the yearly off-take by these rolling mills are available as they would vary depending on availability.

Companies of Punjab

1331. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Companies in Punjab State against which the complaints were filed during 1958-59 so far for defaults of various provisions of the Companies Act; and

(b) the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 125].

Trespassing by Pakistanis

1332. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a party consisting of some Pakistani nationals and four armed Pakistani nationals is propagating in some border villages of India and Pakistan that these villages have no link with India; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Government?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) On the 7th and 11th November, 1958, four Pakistani Military personnel, accompanied by two Pakistani nationals are reported to have trespassed into Indian territory at village Sakati, P. S. Kotwali, district Jalpaiguri, and threatened Indian villagers that the village would be annexed to Pakistan.

(b) The District Magistrate, Jalpaiguri, took up this matter with his counterpart on the other side of the border. The Government of West Bengal have also lodged a protest with the Government of East Pakistan against such incursions into our territory and asked them to apprehend and punish the trespassers. If any such intruders are caught in Indian territory they will be punished according to the law.

New Industrial Units in Gujrat

1333. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the new Industrial units established in Gujrat during the last five years and the extent of progress made so far; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned therefor and the amount actually spent?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Such detailed information is not available. But if the Hon'ble Member is interested in any particular year's progress or progress of any unit or units, Government will be glad to furnish the details.

Cotton Co-operative Societies

1334. Shri P. R. Patel: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cotton co-operative societies or other co-operative societies to whom licences to export cotton were given since 1951 to this date;

(b) how many of these societies exported cotton in terms of the licences given;

(c) how far cotton growers were benefited thereby; and

(d) how many of these societies misused licences and sold licences by buying and selling entries of cotton?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No export licences were issued prior to 1954 to co-operative societies. A list of co-operative societies which were granted export licences for raw cotton during 1954-55 season to 1957-58 season is laid on the Table [See Appendix III, annexure 126].

(b) The number of societies which exported cotton is as follows:

Season	*No*
1954-55	1
1955-56	14
1956-57	15
1957-58	40

(c) Precise information is not available.

(d) Only one society had come to Government's adverse notice.

Import of Cotton from U.S.A.

1335. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided to import cotton from the U.S.A. under the PL 480 programme, and

(b) if so, the nature and quantity of the cotton to be imported?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of U.S.A. have recently issued a Purchase Authorisation allocating a quantity of 77,500 American bales (equivalent to about 93,000 Indian bales) of Upland cotton stapling 1-1/16" and above for import by India under the P.L. 480 programme.

Development of Hilly Areas

1336. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the **Minister of Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes for the development of hilly areas of the country have been drawn up and implemented; and

(b) if so, the details of the development schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statements are placed on the Table of the House giving the required information for hilly areas in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. [See Appendix III; annexure No 127].

Indo-Pak Talks on Co-operative Funds

1337. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) details of items discussed at the conference of officials of India and Pakistan held at Jullundur on the 28th November, 1958 in regard to Co-operative Funds;

(b) items on which settlement was reached, and

(c) the items which could not be discussed?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c) The Government has not received any report about the items discussed and decisions taken at the Conference, which is being called for from the State Government.

"Indian Listener"

1338. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of circulation and of profit or loss during 1956-57 and 1957-58, of "Indian Listener" and other programme journals in different languages published by All India Radio; and

(b) the amount spent during 1956-57 and 1957-58 for printing the said journals in the Government of India Presses or elsewhere?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b) A statement giving the requisite

information for 1956-57 is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix III; annexure No 128] Information regarding 1957-58 is not yet available

Accidents in Stone Quarries

1339. { **Shri Muhammed Elias:** **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao.**

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state

(a) the number of accidents that took place in the stone quarries industry during the year 1957 and 1958 so far,

(b) the number of persons killed in those accidents, and

(c) the steps taken by Government after receiving the reports of these accidents?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 11 in 1957 and 16 so far in 1958

(b) 4 in 1957 and 3 so far in 1958

(c) Action required to be taken in connection with accidents varies with the nature of each case Fatal accidents are invariably inquired into by the Mines Inspectorate In respect of one of the fatal accidents criminal proceedings were instituted against the persons responsible for it and in the other cases other appropriate action was taken

Pilot Scheme for Educated Unemployed

1340. **Shri Maniyangadan.** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state

(a) how many persons from Kerala State have undergone training under the Pilot Scheme for educated unemployed;

(b) how many of the trainees have completed in-plant-training and how many still continue in-plant-training,

(c) what is the period of in-plant-training,

(d) what allowances and other amenities are granted to the trainees during the training period,

(e) how many of the trainees have been employed and the places where they are employed, and

(f) when the remaining trainees will be given employment?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (f) A statement is given below

STATEMENT

(a) 375 persons from Kerala have undergone training for a period of nine months of whom 194 passed in the trade test in the first batch

(b) None has so far completed the in plant-training 156 trainees of the first batch are now undergoing in-plant-training

(c) The in-plant-training is normally 4 to 6 months, but it can sometimes be longer than 6 months depending on the skill and ability of the trainees and on the trade

(d) During the preliminary training in Kerala State, the trainees are paid a stipend of Rs 45 p m In addition they are provided with free uniform medical aid and facilities for sports During the in-plant-training in Madras City and in the Government of India workshops at Kerala, a stipend of Rs 60 and Rs 45 p m respectively is being paid to the trainees

(e) None of the trainees are actually employed yet as they are still undergoing the in-plant-training

(f) The question of giving employment to the trainees will be considered after their satisfactory completion of in-plant-training

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons in Ghatti Village

1341. **Shri Onkar Lal:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1235 on the 13th March, 1958 and state:

(a) how many more displaced families from East Pakistan have since been settled in 'Ghatti' colony of Kotah district; and

(b) how much amount has been sanctioned for this purpose?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) 165 families. The total number of displaced families in the Ghatti colony at present is 213.

(b) A sum of Rs. 35·21 lakh has been sanctioned for the implementation of rehabilitation schemes at villages Gordhanpur, Parania, and Ghatti.

Smuggling on Rajasthan-Pakistan Border

1342. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the number of smuggling and cattle lifting cases detected year-wise during the past three years ending June 1958 on the Rajasthan-Pakistan Border?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Information about cattle lifted by Pakistanis on the Rajasthan border is as follows:

From 1.7.55 to 30.6.56	434
From 1.7.56 to 30.6.57	667
From 1.7.57 to 30.6.58	1087

The available information regarding smuggling cases is given below:

1956	541
1957	304
1958 (upto October, 1958)	316

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Ltd.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Limited for the year 1957-58 along with the Audited Accounts. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1112/58].

Trade Agreement

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

(1) Trade Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics dated the 16th November, 1958. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT.1113/58].

(2) The Protocol to the Trade Agreement between the Government of Polish People's Republic and the Government of India dated the 3rd April, 1956, signed at Warsaw on the 15th November, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1114/58].

(3) Supplementary Trade Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the German Democratic Republic signed at Berlin on the 3rd November, 1958. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-1115/58.]

12.01 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO STARRED QN. NO. 497

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): In reply to a Supplementary Question raised on Starred Question No. 497 answered in this House on the 3rd December, 1958, I stated that "we are keen that the production of coffee should increase and it has increased to about double its quantity as compared to the last year." What I had in mind was that the production has almost doubled in quantity during the last few years. Production has in fact nearly doubled if we compare the figures of 1957-58 with those of the year 1954-55.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I would like to know from the hon Minister what is the actual production for the year 1957-58 and what is the estimated production for the current year 1958-59.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): That is a specific question. It cannot arise out of this statement.

Shri Tangamani: You, Sir, were pleased to direct that whenever some corrections are made and when advanced copies are distributed to us, if question are put by us, you will allow them. What I would like to know is....

Mr. Speaker: Whenever a mistake is made in the matter of answering questions and it is sought to be corrected later, I have been allowing Supplementary Questions arising out of the correction. That is one of the rules. I think it is in the *Directions*.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not know that. But I can give the figure of production. It is about 43,500.

12.04 hrs.

POINT OF INFORMATION

Shri Ranga (Tenali): With reference to the trade agreements copies of which were laid on the Table by the hon. Minister a few minutes ago, may I know why there has been so much delay in placing on the Table of the House the copy of the agreement that was reached between our Government and these countries?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): The agreements were signed not very long ago. The dates are given.. They were signed during the month of November—I mean the agreements with the USSR, GDR and Poland.

Shri Ranga: The House met on the 17th November.

Shri Satish Chandra: The agreement with U.S.S.R. was signed on the 16th November. All these agreements were brought here by the Delegation. They were circulated to the Cabinet The Cabinet considered them, they were passed on to other Ministries and then they are being placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareli): The Cabinet considered the agreement after it was signed!

Shri Ranga: The Cabinet was not acting....

Shri Satish Chandra: The Cabinet has to be informed about the new agreements.

Shri Ranga: Keep it in mind next year.

12.05 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri R. M. Hajarnavis on the 10th December, 1958, namely,

[Mr. Speaker]

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, be taken into consideration".

and the amendments moved thereto.

Out of five hours allotted for the Bill, 3 hours and 34 minutes have been taken, and 1 hour and 26 minutes remain.

Shri Hem Raj may continue his speech.

श्री हेम राज (कांगड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रिप्रेजेन्टेशन आफ दि पीपुल (अमेंडमेंट) बिल जो कि सदन के सामने है और जिस पर कि यहां माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं, जितने भी भाषण यहां पर हुए हैं उन सब में यही प्रकट किया गया है कि यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल है और इसलिये इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द करना चाहिये या पब्लिक ओपीनियन के लिये सर्कुलेट कर देना चाहिये। मैं भी उस मांग को सपोर्ट करता हूं और वाकई में यह बहुत महत्व का बिल है। हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की जो डेमोक्रेसी है वह संसार में सब से बड़ी डेमोक्रेसी है और हम ने सब से पहले जो रिप्रेजेन्टेशन आफ दि पीपुल एक्ट बनाया था, दो एक्ट आपने बनाये थे। उन में जैसे जैसे आप तजुर्बा करते जा रहे हैं वैसे वैसे आप उन में तरमीमें भी करते जा रहे हैं। जो पहले एक्ट बनाया था और उस के बाद जो पहले जनरल एलेक्शन हुए तो उस में जो तजुर्बात हमें हासिल हुए, एलेक्शन की बिना पर एलेक्शन कमिशन को जो तजुर्बात हासिल हुए और उन की बिना पर जो उस ने अपनी रिपोर्ट लिखी, उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए आप ने उस एक्ट को अमेंड किया। उस के बाद फिर अब वह दूसरा बिल ला रहे हैं। यह ठीक है कि जो पहला बिल था और तजुर्बे की बिना पर उसमें जो खामियां और कमियां पाई गईं, उन को इस में पूरा कर दिया गया है लेकिन तो भी यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि उस को बिल्कुल मुकम्मिल तौर पर पूरा कर दिया गया है। इस के अलावा एलेक्शन कमिशन की सेकेंड जनरल एलेक्शन के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक रिपोर्ट भी नहीं आई है और इसलिये जो यह सेलेक्ट कमेटी को भेजने या पब्लिक ओपीनियन के लिये सर्कुलेट करने की मांग की जा रही है, वह समझ में आने वाली चीज है। हमारे पास उस के लिये दो, तीन ही तरीके हैं . . .

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Raj will please resume his seat. I shall allow him to continue afterwards. I understand from the hon. Deputy-Speaker that Shri Hajarnavis suggested yesterday that he was willing to have this Bill referred to the Select Committee. Later on, on further consideration, the hon. Law Minister thought that there is only one case with respect to which there may be some controversy or which may require some further consideration He now feels that if the House wants it, a Select Committee may be appointed with a direction to report on Monday. Today is Thursday. So, we have got sufficient time up to Monday. This Bill must be passed in this session A formal motion for referring the Bill to a Select Committee may be made. Shri Hem Raj may also be in the Select Committee so that whatever he may wish to say now may be said in the Committee.

Shri Goray (Poona): Is that quite certain now? Is the Bill going to be referred to a Select Committee? Is it pressed?

Mr. Speaker: It is settled.

Shri Goray: Otherwise, we would like to speak.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister will move for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee. He will gather the names and move the motion.

Shri Hem Raj: Will it look into all the suggestions that the Members have made? Or, will it confine itself only to those provisions which have been incorporated in the Bill?

Mr. Speaker: The scope is naturally restricted to the amendments of the main Act which are incorporated in the present Bill I am only suggesting to the hon. Minister that in order to avoid further time being spent on this, he may include Shri Hem Raj in the Committee so that the hon. Member may make his further points at the Committee.

Shri Hem Raj: Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava suggested that all the points made by the Members and those points which they want to make may all be taken up by the Select Committee Otherwise, it will not be charitable.

Dr Samantsinhar (Bhubaneswar): In the Select Committee, Members representing all the States and also Members representing each party should be included Otherwise, there will be difficulty

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava's amendment is No 23. But that amendment enlarges the scope very much. If we take amendment No 27 of Shri Vajpayee and Shri Assar, that will be acceptable The names we shall supply and instead of "by the first day of the next session", we may have "by Monday next". So, it will read like this:

> "That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of (names of members to be mentioned at the time of making the motion) with instructions to report by Monday next."

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): We want to know the names. According to the rules, without the names, no motion can be moved.

Shri A. K. Sen: We will have to consult the leaders of the Opposition and other Members before we can give the names.

Mr. Speaker: Let him do so in 15 minutes

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: In regard to this question, I have also put in an amendment which has been moved My amendment was to this effect that along with this Bill, if there are any other suggestions or amendments which hon. Members want to move, not only to the actual provisions of this Bill, but to the main Acts of 1950 and 1951 and allied matters, they also should be allowed.

This is not the first occasion when we are acting a Bill like this. This is the fourth occasion and on all previous occasions, the Bills have been referred to a Select Committee. Previously also, you will remember that you were pleased to allow such amendments When we enacted the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill, the Select Committee was empowered to consider all amendments, and not merely amendments to clauses contained in the Bill. So far as the Representation of the People Act is concerned, you are already aware that there are many persons here who have gone through the elections last time and they have got very good suggestions to make. So, I beg of you kindly to allow Members to make such suggestions as they like before the Select Committee, so that the Select Committee may be able to go through not only this Bill, but all those suggestions. This is not the only point. There are many other questions also which have arisen and all the parties are interested in a Bill of this nature. So, in the interest of free and independent elections, it will be very good if the Select Committee is empowered to go through all those suggestions and make a report to this House This is one of the main points in my amendment for reference to Select Committee I hope the hon. Law Minister will be pleased to consider it favourably, because the general concern in the House was to this

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

effect. Even now many of the amendments refer to matters which are not contained in this Bill. So, it will be but fair if you allow the Select Committee to consider all kinds of suggestions.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): In that case, it will not be possible for the Select Committee to submit their report on Monday next.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Why not?

Shri Tyagi: Because it will be too big.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am afraid I cannot accept the amendment tabled by Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava for the reasons I explained just a few moments ago. So far as the substantive law relating to the Representation of the People Act is concerned, first of all the suggestions for amendment are initiated by the Chief Election Commissioner. It is a matter of common knowledge that the Chief Election Commissioner holds conferences with representatives of the various parties from time to time, and as and when he thinks that certain radical amendments are necessary, he sends his recommendations to the Government. On those recommendations, Government propose amendments to the Representation of the People Act. Certainly it will be very unfair to the Chief Election Commissioner if some Select Committee were to initiate suggestions without consulting Chief Election Commissioner. The present amending Bill is based on the lines indicated by the Chief Election Commissioner himself which were considered by Government and then brought before Parliament. So, I propose that we should confine ourselves to the scope of the amending Bill.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I humbly ask the hon. Law Minister to consider it from another standpoint? It is not unfair to the Election Commissioner. It is unfair to Members of this House if their experience is not taken advantage of and they are not allowed to move amendments. There are already two or three Private Members' Bills before this House which have been introduced in regard to the Representation of the People Act, one by Shri Ram Krishan and another by Shri Tangamani.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is not accepting it. There seems to be some reason in this also. Almost every week or once in two weeks, hon. Members are bringing Private Members' Bills. If they have got suggestions, they can send them, so that all shades of opinion may be consulted. So far as elections are concerned, it is a very hotly contested matter and any provision brought before the Select Committee may not be accepted by all the parties. At any rate, they might like to have time. Nothing prevents any Member from making suggestions to the Chief Election Commissioner. We are trying to modify this Act from time to time, whenever necessity arises.

Shri A. K. Sen: I think I informed the House sometime back that all suggestions for amending the Representation of the People Act may be forwarded either to us or to the Chief Election Commissioner. I have had discussions with the Chief Election Commissioner himself. He holds a conference of the representatives of the different parties, discusses this matter and if certain changes are proposed to be made in the conference, they formally approach us. So, I do not think we should deviate from that principle which we have been following.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: There are two Private Members' Bills by Shri Ram Krishan and Mr. Tangamani.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is not agreeable; if the hon. Member

wants I will put his amendment to the vote of the House.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is not the hon. Law Minister's view alone that should be considered. The sense of the House must be taken.

Mr. Speaker: I will put his amendment to the vote of the House. The hon. Minister may make a motion giving the names at 12.45 and I will treat Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava's amendment as an amendment to that motion. Let the House accept it or not accept it. Of course, all ancillary and consequential amendments which arise out of the amending Bill, those that are intimately connected and flow out of it, will certainly be looked into by the Select Committee. All those things will be considered, but absolutely new things which are not contemplated in the Bill alone would not be considered. It seems reasonable that the Chief Election Commissioner who is in charge of it and who has had experience on similar matters all over should sit in conference with the representatives of the various parties from time to time and gather all the suggestions for consideration. I will treat Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava's amendment as an amendment to the motion to be made by the hon. Minister.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: At least one thing may be accepted. The two Private Members' Bills which are already introduced on the same subject should at least be tagged on with this Bill.

Shri A. K. Sen: The suggestions contained in one of the Private Members' Bills have already been incorporated in the present amending Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Private Members will also introduce Bills; otherwise, there would not be work for private Members at all. I will adjourn this now and take up the next item.

12·19 hrs.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

This is a very simple small amending Bill. It seeks to remove certain difficulties which have been experienced in the operation of this Act and to clarify certain matters relating to that Act. It also provides for the issue of a free non-transferable first class rail pass to Ministers and Officers of Parliament, other than the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, which will entitle them to travel at any time by any railway in India in the same way as hon Members are entitled.

I will first deal with the nature of the formal amendments.

Clause 2(b) of the Bill seeks to clarify the meaning of the expression "end of the session" occurring in section (2), clause (d), sub-clause (i) of the principal Act. This expression is amended to provide that the period of residence on duty of a Member for purposes of drawing the daily allowance will be reckoned with reference to the date on which a House of Parliament is adjourned *sine die* or for a period exceeding 7 days. This amendment has been considered necessary because the expression "end of the session" in the Act was liable to be construed as prorogation of a House. As Members are entitled to draw daily allowance for three days of residence immediately succeeding the end of a session, it was desirable to specify that this period was to be reckoned with effect from the date of adjournment of a House *sine die* or

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

for a period exceeding seven days and not with effect from the prorogation of a House, because prorogation frequently takes place some days after the effective end of the session We are following this practice even now and so that there may not be any ambiguity in future we want to clarify this term

In the same way and with the same intent clause 6 of the Bill amends the expression "termination of one session" occurring in section (7) of the Act to "adjournment of a House"

As the House is aware, the principal Act provides for payment to Members of a standard daily allowance of Rs. 21 per day during any period of residence on duty But as during the course of such period of residence on duty, for example, in connection with the work of parliamentary committees, a Member may be treated as a guest by the Central or a State Government or a local authority, it was felt that under such circumstances it was not proper for a Member to draw the full daily allowance There is, however, no provision in the Act for reducing it The Joint Committee of the two Houses, constituted under the Act, accordingly recommended that the Committee should be empowered to make rules to curtail the daily allowance which should be drawn when a Member is provided free board and lodging, partially or wholly, by a Government or a local authority Clauses 3 and 7 of the Bill make this provision In fact, the Joint Committee framed certain rules, but it was thought it will not be legal unless the Act is amended So legal shape is given to that

Likewise, when Members go on tours abroad on parliamentary duties, it has been held that travelling and daily allowances for such tours should be determined by rules made under the Act governing the salaries and allowances of Members of Parliament Hitherto, they have been regulated in each case in consultation with the Ministry of Finance There has been an audit objection to this procedure on the ground that as there is an Act to govern the salaries and allowances of Members, their travelling and daily allowances during tours abroad should also be regulated under the Act Hence, clauses 4 and 7 of the Bill provide that such travelling and daily allowances may be prescribed by rules made by the Joint Committee under section (9) of the Act Clause 4 also provides for the regulation by rules of the amount of travelling allowance payable when a journey is performed by a vessel other than a regular steamer service There is no provision in the Act for payment of travelling allowance in such cases and difficulties have actually been experienced in determining the allowance admissible in such circumstances It is proposed, therefore, that the Joint Committee be empowered to make rules to regulate the drawal of travelling allowance in such cases

Certain other lacuna in the Act were discovered in regard to the payment of rail fares in cash to Members who have had to perform their first journeys to Delhi to take their seat in Parliament before receiving and their return journeys after surrendering their rail passes Such cases occurred, for example, when some Members elected to Rajya Sabha in 1956 performed their first journeys to attend the session of the House before receiving their passes Such cases may occur again Of course, no such case like this has occurred with regard to this House But it is quite likely that such things might happen here also In the same way, Members may have to travel back to their usual places of residence from Delhi after surrendering their passes on retirement or dissolution or termination of their membership for whatever reason It is necessary that provision should be made in such cases for the payment of rail fares in cash There

is no such provision at all in the Act for the payment of fares in cash This provision has now been made in the Bill, which also provides that where payment of fares in cash have been made or are due, they should be deemed to have been validly made and validly due We just want to give retrospective effect

The Bill further fills a lacuna in the Act in regard to the tenure of office of a Member of the Joint Committee and the manner of filling casual vacancies In the absence of this provision, the Joint Committee had made a rule fixing the tenure of office of members of the Committee This rule was held to be *ultra vires* of the Act. Hence a provision has been made in clause 7(a) of the Bill to fix the tenure of office at one year and provide for the manner of filling casual vacancies

In accordance with normal practice and the recommendation of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, clause 7(c) provides that all rules made by the Joint Committee shall be laid before Parliament for not less than thirty days and be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make

The only material amendment of the Act lies in clause 5 of the Bill, which provides that a Minister, as defined in the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952 and an officer of Parliament, as defined in the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1953, other than the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha should be provided with one free non-transferable first class pass which will entitle him to travel at any time on any railway in India This provision has been made to give to Ministers and to officers of Parliament the same facility as enjoyed by other Members of Parliament The present position is that while Members are entitled to free travel by rail all over the country, Ministers and Deputy Ministers and officers of Parliament, which means, the hon Speaker, Deputy Speaker and the Deputy Chairman are not so entitled In virtue of their position and responsibilities, it will doubtless be appreciated that they are called upon to travel a great deal for other than purely official or private purposes and it is only proper that their travel should also be facilitated for such purposes While it is true that Ministers and officers of Parliament are entitled to certain travelling allowances under the respective Acts governing their salaries and allowances

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister by laying emphasis makes it appear that a new concession is being conferred on Deputy Ministers and so on while he is actually only removing the disqualification arising out of certain things

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha After all, the Ministers and officers of Parliament are Members first Then only they have become Ministers

Mr. Speaker: I think if the Minister says so much, it will carry conviction Otherwise people may be under the impression that new concessions are being given

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I wanted to make it clear that frequently it becomes difficult to draw a line between what is official duty and what is not Sometimes it may not be purely private or absolutely official After all, the Ministers also have got their constituencies They have got to be in touch with them In many cases it was found for the Minister

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore) The more he is arguing the more it is becoming worse

Mr. Speaker: All that the Minister says is that the discrimination against Ministers has been removed.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That is all. That is what I am pointing out.

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha]

Why should there be discrimination against Ministers, Deputy Ministers and officers of Parliament? They are, after all, Members first. So, they must be on par with other Members of Parliament, so far as privileges of Members are concerned.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: A non-Member can also remain as a Minister.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: During that period they will not be entitled for those facilities. But those are very rare cases.

Mr. Speaker: Nobody disputes it. But the greater the emphasis, the hon. Members get the impression that it is a new concession.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Because it concerns us, I thought I must make it perfectly clear. I think this has been long overdue. It should have been done when hon. Members were given that facility.

The proposals which I have placed before the House are almost of a very non-controversial nature and so I hope the House will kindly expedite the passing of this amending Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act ,1954, be taken into consideration."

Is there any motion for reference of the Bill to the Select Committee? None.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this measure, as you just now pointed out, though it appears to remove a certain disadvantage suffered by the Treasury Benches, I consider, is of a general nature.

Mr. Speaker: The Speaker also suffers from the same difficulty.

Shri Khadilkar: I know. Therefore, I very much appreciated your remarks when the matter was placed before the House by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

I do not consider the question that is before us as just a minor amendment to facilitate normal travel by people belonging to the Treasury Benches when they are not on duty. I consider that the time has now come when all the questions regarding giving facilities to the hon. Members of this House with a view to make them function more effectively should be considered. Though they are considered to be honourable in this House, we find in our experience that there is a big gulf between the facilities extended to the bureaucracy, who are supposed to implement the policy laid down by us in this House, and to the hon. Members. The high executives are supposed to be belonging to a superior caste of people. Hon. Members, while considering certain facilities which are absolutely essential for effective functioning in this House, are not taken into consideration. Therefore, what I would like to point out is that if at all we are going to function as a sovereign body entrusted with the task of laying down the law and certain policies concerning the reconstruction of society, the facilities provided for hon. Members must also be such that they will be more useful to the House and to the constituents outside.

We have got to take into consideration one very big factor. In this country, unfortunately, excluding the Congress, no other Party has got a Party organisation having all-India coverage. I am stating the truth. Wherever some Parties, like the Communist Party or the PSP, have some sort of a Party organisation, that Party organisation is not well developed as in the western countries. In the western countries, every constituency Party is so well-organised—it is a sort of a machine—that it helps in

the functioning of a representative in Parliament by supplying information and by keeping him in close touch with the voter and their representatives. These conditions are not there in this country because the political life here is not so well developed. So, an hon. Member of this House, belonging to any Party, has got to rely on himself so far as keeping in touch with his own constituency is concerned. Whether he belongs to the Congress or to any other Opposition group or Party, it is his primary concern to keep in touch with his constituency.

What are the difficulties? We must take into consideration the question of geography as well. This Capital city from where we function is so far off from the other end, i.e., from Kerala or from Madras or from the other Southern States.....

An Hon. Member: Assam.

Shri Khadilkar: Yes, Assam. I do realise that the difficulties of Assam are equally great. When people come for attending the House they are supposed to look into the questions that are raised in the House and apply their mind to it with some study and with some outlook and at the same time are supposed to bring to bear the feelings of their constituents while passing a legislation. These things are almost impossible unless we are kept almost in constant touch with our own constituency.

What is the position today? I come from Maharashtra. If I leave this place to go to my constituency, it takes me two days to reach if I go by railway and by bus and for two days' going and coming and getting in touch with people and moving about is equally difficult. There is not even one good provincial road in the constituency. It is a famine-stricken area. So, in order to move about and get in touch with the people I have got to have some conveyance of my own otherwise I must consider myself, as some hon. Members might be considering, a pensioner for five years. What does it matter if we are not in touch with our constituencies? We can jolly well function here and move about as hon. Members of this House.

This impression must not be given out. It is wrong. It is not only wrong from the point of view of convenience but from the point of view of growth of democratic life in the country. Sometimes it so happens—we find it in our experience—that when we talk here with the hon. Ministers sitting just in front of us—our language is different—I am not referring to one particular Party—but when we go to our constituencies, this distance between the Government and the people, i.e. representatives of the Government and representatives of the Opposition in Parliament, so widens that the language changes. Even the language of hon. Members belonging to the Congress Party, when they approach their constituents, changes, because they are not in touch—they are not in living touch—with the people and are not in a position to convey the feeling of this House and convince them that this is the right course.

How to overcome this difficulty? That must be taken into consideration and I would appeal to the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that he should not look at this measure as a small and minor amending measure just to provide a few facilities to the people sitting on the Treasury Benches. He must look to the facility of every hon. Member of this House and see that he functions more effectively, that he is better informed not only about Indian conditions but about world conditions as well, that he subscribes to some foreign journal and that he buys a few books if he has to keep himself abreast of the world. He has no facility regarding a stenographer. If you engage a stenographer for one hour a day or for only four or five hours in a week you have got to pay Rs. 100. Over and above all that, to keep in touch with the people of his constituency, if he is supposed to reply to the correspond-

[Shri Khadilkar]

ence that he receives, another expense comes in I am surprised that when he comes after some time he comes with an amending measure I know he has all sympathies for all these things and he desires, so far as I could gather, that all these amenities should be provided, but he ought to have given, i e, the Government ought to have given some thought to all these questions Therefore my first submission is that looking to the distance which we have to travel in order to keep in touch with people in our constituencies and the lack of other facilities in the countryside, the first provision that must be made, if at all we could claim honestly to represent the opinion of our constituents, is that some air travel facility must be provided for all the hon Members of this House I am not speaking for myself or for a party or for a section or from an angle Here is a Member from the south from whatever corner Let us not ignore this feeling In the southern section, in the Tripura section, in Assam, which are far off from this place, there is a feeling that the centre of Government activities is far removed from us, what do they know what we feel, who voices our feelings They in their own right take decisions and we are supposed to abide by them In this way, I am afraid that the present gulf between the rulers and the ruled as it exists, is widening and there is a certain amount of distress

Mr. Speaker Is there no provision in the Amending Bill to provide air facilities for persons who come from long distances?

Some Hon. Members. No

Shri Khadilkar: I have taken all the amendments together We have given notice of certain amendments

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: When we come to that stage, Government will indicate which of the amendments they accept I may tell the hon Member, we are glad to accept the amendment of Shri Keshava relating to air travel

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I submit for your information, Sir, take the case of Shri Dasaratha Deb and Shri Bangshi Thakur, coming from Tripura There is absolutely no route except the air route They have tabled amendments

Shri Khadilkar: As the hon Minister suggested, so far as air travel is concerned, he is prepared to give a little concession that so far as there is the difference, he will have to pay the difference But, the position is this A man who is not in business cannot afford this There are people who are in business, a few only, in this House, who can take advantage of this concession For others, they cannot afford For Bombay, you have got to pay Rs 187 one way fare If you give this facility, I will have to spend from my pocket at least Rs 110 or Rs 107 in order to make one journey That means, during a session of six weeks or seven weeks, if I go once, I will have to pay Rs 200 If I go two times, all the allowances that I am supposed to get are taken away by travelling to my place and coming back You must take these facts into consideration The concession that you propose to make is not going to meet the requirements of the situation

There is a section in the House which thinks and it is, in my opinion, a wrong psychology—that we are demanding more facilities for us, what will the people say That shows some guilty conscience I do not feel that way I feel that if I am to discharge my duty honestly, effectively and conscientiously, I should not feel while going outside to work for the people, or to the House that I should not ask this facility and that. I say, these are the conditions, I will function this way, otherwise, you have to have somebody else to represent you. I cannot function in a feeble, ineffec-

tive, anaemic manner That is not the position The people must be definitely told this This psychology has a certain guilty mind behind it It is not I who am demanding these facilities It is for the service of the people, to get into touch with them, to reflect even the small changes in their moods and opinion in this House that I demand these facilities My first submission is, this is the minimum, without any exaggeration During a short session one air journey to his constituency or to his place of residence and back and in a long session, two journeys to his place of residence or constituency and back must be provided I won't say, we should get free air travel all over the country to make a joy ride When I make this claim, I realise I should not make a claim which will not be justified He must be permitted to go to either his constituency or his place of residence and contact the people This is my submission The concession which the hon Minister is about to announce or to make is not going to meet the situation

Shri Bimal Ghose. What is the number of the amendment which the hon Minister is accepting?

Shri Khadilkar I am referring to the concession that he just indicated I have another suggestion to make

Mr Speaker What is the number of the amendment of Shri Keshava?

Shri Keshava (Bangalore) No 28

Mr. Speaker: Well Any other hon Member wanting to speak?

Shri Khadilkar I want to make one or two suggestions

Mr. Speaker: Two and a half hours have been allotted A number of hon Members want to speak Let them be brief

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh). It may be extended by one hour This is a very important matter

Shri Goray (Poona) We have economised on the previous Bill

Mr. Speaker: Very well

Shri Khadilkar: We are allowed a first class pass What happens if we want to travel quickly? The other day, I travelled by the Deluxe from Bombay to Delhi We are given air-condition accommodation for the third class where we can travel by day time I went to the First class coach for the night For a night I have paid Rs 54 for getting the upper berth only for a night I would like to submit, you are charging the difference on the basis of the telescopic rate system You are not paying us, while paying, on that basis You are charging us, when we pay the difference, all the taxes You do not pay the taxes that you have levied and the surcharges that you have levied on the railway fare That anomaly should be removed. This must be looked into It must be made very straight Whatever you say, all their needs should be met by incorporating them in the present measure so that these anomalies will be removed and Members will travel by any route or any method, by rail or by air They must be given these facilities I consider these are ordinary facilities if he has to function effectively

One or two suggestions As I said, those who want to work here, have no assistance of a steno Officers comparable with us have P A s and stenos Why not give the services of a part time steno to the Members here who require it Why not make a concession regarding postal facilities for all the Members? These things are done in the Mother of Parliaments

One thing I will say in conclusion In Britain this question was discussed recently Formerly people belonging to the upper strata, having funded incomes came to the House to represent the people . Now, more and more people from the lower strata are coming to the House They have given thought to that Today they have

[Shri Khadilkar]

seen that the people belonging to the working classes who have come to the House would function more effectively and so they have increased their emoluments and other amenities to a large extent. There was a loud noise from those who have got coupons at their command and funded incomes from where to draw. In conclusion, I would humbly plead that the amending measure should be so amended that all these requirements are given—I mean all necessities—to hon. Members who represent their constituencies in this House coming from far and wide, from different regions, most difficult even to approach. The hon. Member suggested Tripura and Manipur. I just visited those places. It is extremely difficult to go there and come back. Even by air it is a hazarduous journey. All these considerations should be taken note of, and suitable further amendments should be made. As the Speaker said just now, he is very sympathetic and he also wants to respond to the mood of the House. I would appeal, therefore, that some of these suggestions should be taken into consideration. With these words, I welcome the Bill.

12·51 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: Let me dispose of the previous one. The hon. Law Minister may now move his amendment. Are all parties represented:

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Not all.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): His party is not represented:

Shri Braj Raj Singh: But I do not want.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Braj Raj Singh's name may be included.

Shri A. K. Sen: I welcome it.

Mr. Speaker: Does Shri Bharucha want to be there?

***Shri Naushir Bharucha:** No, I will not be able to attend.

Amendment made:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri Upendranath Barman, Shri N. G. Ranga, Shri Dwarika Nath *Tewari, Shri P. C. Bose, Shri* Ghanshyamlal Oza, Shri I. Eacharan, Shri Radha Charan Sharma, Shri Jaganatha Rao, Shri S. A. Agadi, Shri Hem Raj, Shri Panna Lal Barupal, Shri C. D. Pande, Shri Jamal Khwaja, Dr. Ram Goti Banerji, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, Shri A. M. Tariq, Shri Padam Dev, Shri Shree Narayan Das, Shri Venketrao Sriniwasrao Naldurgker, Shri Sunder Lal, Shri V. P. Nayar, Shri S. Easwara Iyer, Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav, Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Das Gupta, Shri M. R. Masani, Shri B. C. Kamble, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri Surendra Mahanty, Shri Braj Raj Singh, Shri R M. Hajarnavis and the mover with instructions to report by the 15th December, 1958".

[*Shri A. K. Sen*—]

All the other amendments for reference of the Bill to Select Committee were barred.

12.52 hrs.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCE OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill is an important Bill in the sense that

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*His amendment No. 32 moved on 10th December, 1958 was deemed to have been withdrawn by leave.

anything which enables the hon Members to discharge their duty towards their constituencies has to be looked into very carefully

In this Bill the main change that is that hon Ministers are to be given railway passes The other things which are incidentally taken up do not really matter Therefore, while this Bill is being considered, some of us feel that the question of providing air travel facilities to hon Members should also be considered

My hon friend Shri Khadilkar has very forcefully and eloquently put the reasons why hon Members should be given air travel passes Let us consider why the Government oppose this It is on the ground of economy Also, it is contended that air travel passes would be abused

12.53 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN *in the Chair*]

I ask what is going to be the cost if a limited number of air travels are permitted to MPs? Does this House know that on 19th November, replying to an unstarred question regarding the amount which the hon Ministers spent on their tours the staggering reply was given that the amount spent on the tours of Ministers and Deputy Ministers in India and abroad in 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957-58 came to a total of Rs 20,30,000 That is, on an average, roughly it works out to Rs 7 lakhs for the travel of Ministers and Deputy Ministers alone, and when the 700 Members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha ask for air travel facilities, they are told economy stands in the way! I ask the hon Ministers when they spend Rs 7 lakhs a year, does it not occur to them that the question of economy arises? Therefore, I submit that the argument of economy is an eye-wash

The second argument is that "the passes are likely to be abused" A thing like that may sometimes happen, let us admit, but what is the remedy? The remedy is something which I have suggested in my amendment. Let Members be given 12 coupons entitling them to free air travel in the course of one whole year If these 12 air coupons are given to each Member, there is no question of passes being abused for this purpose or that

I submit that 12 free air travel in one year is not such a big concession that this House can give to hon Members, and the total expenditure that would be involved would be far less than the expenditure incurred by the Government on the inland and foreign tours of hon Ministers and Deputy Ministers I ask this House. do you consider that a score of Ministers going abroad is more important than 700 Members being put to inconvenience day in and day out? I strongly protest against the shabby treatment which the hon Members are getting at the hands of this Government

I submit one more argument Ordinary officers of the department are provided cars free by the Government. The maintenance of these cars comes to Rs 500 to Rs. 600 per month. They are given the facility, also that if they want to travel by a higher class, by the air-conditioned coach, they have to pay only one-third of the difference, but the big concession which the hon Minister of Parliamentary Affairs makes to us MPs is that we must pay the difference and then travel What is the concession given to hon Members? Goodness knows whether he is prepared to give even such a concession I am not blaming the hon Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who I know would do things if he could, but he is tied down by policy

Hon Members are treated so very shabbily that I would like to bring one instance to the notice of the

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

House. There are 403 Members of Parliament, both of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, residing in North and South Avenues. Without consideration, the bus service for them was suddenly cut down. Members were put to considerable difficulty because the House sits late and we can get neither taxis nor any other transport I took up the matter and wrote to the Prime Minister. The hon Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was then good enough to arrange for a conference with the Delhi Transport Undertaking, and there at the conference we sat down and discussed what? The Delhi Transport Undertaking said that Rs 10,000 loss was incurred in two years on the transport of hon Members. It was a bloated figure. Assuming it is correct, in two years if Rs. 10,000 loss is incurred, it works out to Rs 400 loss per month, for which 400 Members must be inconvenienced throughout the year! I am talking of Members residing in North and South Avenues I have also tabled an amendment for the provision of bus transport. When this question arose as to who was to foot the bill at the conference, I lost my temper and said: 'I will foot the bill personally, you provide the transport'. Then only transport was provided—and on an experimental basis only Is there a limit to which shabby treatment can go so far as Members of Parliament are concerned?

When I was a Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, we were not only given a free pass for buses, we were given priority We did not have to stand in the queue, because the time of the Member is really valuable.

I should like this hon House to consider what type of shabby treatment is being given to hon Members who have sacrificed their professions, who have sacrificed so many things, and who have come here to serve Parliament and the people on the 'princely' salary of Rs. 400 per month, out of which Rs. 100 goes for rent throughout the year, out of which the hon. Members have to maintain two domestic establishments, and then when we ask that our time must be saved, precious time, we are told: no, there should be economy; the poor country cannot bear! The poor country can afford Rs. 20 lakhs for the tours of Ministers, but not a few thousands for the hon. Members. I protest against this shabby treatment, and I demand of this Government that we shall not be treated in this shabby manner.

The other day I wanted to see the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur. It was only one day's work, but I spent four days in travel. If hon. Members are to understand the projects and to inspect them and to know facts first hand, they must travel. If they are to talk of steel plants without having seen a steel plant, I say it is absurd, but if an hon Member has to waste five days in travel just for one day's inspection, I say you are demanding too much sacrifice of time from hon. Members. The amount that is being spent is being spent for the benefit of the public Let us understand that parliamentary democracy is not cheap. It has got to be paid for adequately by the people But here, there is no objection from the people, there is objection from the Government Rupees 20 lakhs on Ministers' tours nothing for hon. Members Cars for departmental officers but not even a tin-pot of a bus for hon Members. I protest against this treatment. I demand that we should be given proper treatment, and I for one am not going to swallow this. If it comes to that in every speech in my constituency I will say that this is the treatment Government is giving us. Nine crores given as consultation fees to steel plant consultants.

An Hon. Member: Fifteen crores.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: This is the amount they have yet to give. And

when it comes to spending two or three lakhs of course in the course of a whole year, the question of economy arises!

I protest against this treatment once again and I hope that the modest amendment which I have tabled that twelve coupons must be given to Members for free air travel without restriction from any air port to any other air port in India should be accepted This is the least that Government can do out of courtesy to this House

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha) Mr Chairman, Sir, I do not agree with many things said by my hon friend, Mr Bharucha, but there is complete agreement on one point that the treatment meted out to Members of Parliament is shabby Sir, the way in which this Bill has been moved is also indicative of that.

With regard to a Bill of this type I believe the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, or, for that matter Government, should have consulted the other parties in the House if not formally at least informally They should have known their mind; at least there should have been an earnest effort to know the real problems of Members What explanation can you give for not doing so?

You remember, Sir, we passed a similar Bill in the last Parliament You would also remember the series of consultations we had Even at that time I remember the Prime Minister speaking and telling the House well, we are making provision for these amenities now; we are not satisfied with them, but this is the utmost we can do now, but at the earliest possible moment we shall provide further facilities and amenities. That anxiety on the part of the Prime Minister everyone of us likes What has happened to it now?

A Bill has been moved in the ordinary course in the routine manner, in a casual way, without knowing what exactly are our problems, how we can face them, how they can be tackled I do agree that we cannot tackle all the problems I do agree that Members of Parliament in India at the present time cannot be given all the amenities which they require, because there are limitations, serious limitations, limitations to which our nation is put, and we have to suffer There is no doubt about that But should there not be an anxiety that we should try to do the maximum for the Members within that ambit, within that limitation? That anxiety has not been there, and I am really sorry at the way in which this Bill has been drafted and moved

Then, Sir, I want the House to know some of the real problems which we suffer from. Coming from Kerala I think we are the representative sufferers There are three sessions and three sessions mean six journeys. Starting from Delhi we reach Madras after two days

Shri Easwara Iyer (Trivandrum): If the train is not late

Shri Punnoose: The latest arrangement made by our Minister for Railways, Shri Jagjivan Ram, is that by the time we reach Madras, the train we expect there is gone It has waited for more than two or three hours and has gone Well it should ordinarily be three days, but most ordinarily it is four days

Then, Sir, many of us do not stay next-door to the railway station We have got another five or six hours' journey by bus In fact, five days we spend, five days this way and five days the other way Ten days six times, what is the number of days?

An Hon. Member: Sixty days

Shri Punnoose: Ordinarily once in a session we go home We have to go home either to the constituency, or for some personal matter Again that comes to sixty days total 180 days.

An Hon. Member: 120 days.

Shri Punnoose: Yes, 120 days; wrong arithmetic. We spend one hundred and twenty days in the train. This is really a serious problem.

With regard to Manipur, Tripura and other places, I wonder why there has been on mention of them in the Bill. There are no railway facilities to those places and the only facility that can be given to them is an air passage. That alone will help them. Nevertheless that has been left out. I seriously feel that that facility should be given immediately for Members from Manipur, Tripura and such other places.

With regard to other Members, we have to accept some distance—that is my opinion—five hundred, seven hundred and fifty, or even thousand miles. But we come from one thousand eight hundred miles away and we have got several disadvantages which even this House cannot alleviate. Our voices are not heard our needs are not met. But this difficulty at least can be relieved.

I am anxious that no substantial financial burden should be put on the tax-payer. Nevertheless I think, Sir, that some arrangement may be made by which a Member can travel by air from his constituency to Delhi and back. With regard to intermediate journeys you may restrict it to one for the time being. It will put a similar burden. But it will be a matter of substantial relief to Members. Then, Sir, about paying this difference. That is good so far as it goes. But remember that paying the difference between the railway fare and air fare helps only those who are better off. For example, a Member from Kerala will have to spend Rs. 400 extra for going to Kerala and coming back to Delhi. How many Members from Kerala—irrespective of parties—will be able to avail themselves of this? None of us will be able to go.

13.09 hrs.*

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

Anyway let that provision be there that the difference may be paid. But with regard to Members coming from distant States there must be at least provision for restricted use of air passage. I do not think it will bring any additional burden either.

There are various other things mentioned with regard to stationery, postage facilities and other things. At least those things have to be examined and if the expenditure has to be met we have to make up our mind whether those things can be included.

I originally wanted to suggest that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. What objection there is to that I do not know. If the Minister feels that there is no need for a Select Committee and he himself will do all the things, well and good. If not, it is better that the Bill is studied at some length and then only passed. We should not take hasty decisions in this matter, decisions increasing the burden on the treasury. We should remember that the nation has to pay not only for the Parliament, not only for the two Houses in the Centre, but for the various State Legislatures. I feel we should be very careful to minimise the expenditure so that the nation may not feel that they are paying too much for this whole show They might look up and see what is the net result of all this expenditure. To that limit certainly we do not want to go, but we should examine these proposals and I want a response to certain suggestions I have made.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri T. Subramanyam.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): I am not going to make a speech, but I shall just make two suggestions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only when I call the hon. Member, he can speak Now, I have called Shri T Subramanyam.

Shri T. Subramanyam (Bellary): I am in substantial agreement with what has been stated just now by the previous speakers I shall not go into details My first suggestion is that free air travel should be provided to Members, particularly, to those who come from long distances Our country is a large country, from Assam to Kashmir and then again from Kashmir to Cape Comorin I shall not make a distinction between those who come from short distances and those who come from long distances in this matter, but I would say that those who travel for more than twelve hours, and particularly, the people from Kerala, Mysore, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Bombay on the one side, and Bihar, West Bengal and Assam on the other, should be provided with free air travel

With regard to the concrete suggestion as to how many free passages should be provided, I would suggest that one free air travel should be provided at least once a month when the Parliament sits, in each session My hon friend Shri Naushir Bharucha suggested that 12 free travels might be provided I shall not go to that extent, though even that would not be much considering the other factors For it must also be presumed that Members who come here are not drawn from very rich or rich families it must be presumed that they belong normally to not rich families Very few people are from rich families But that is not a very important factor The most significant factor is that if we have to discharge our functions as representatives of the people, then these bare minimum facilities should be provided, and free passage should be given to a Member from any State in order to enable him to go from this place at least once a month, when the Congress is in session .

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur) I suppose the hon Member means Parliament

Shri T. Subramanyam: Yes, when the Parliament is in session The Congress was in my mind, and so I said it

With regard to the other suggestion that facilities should be provided for taking the services of a stenographer and for meeting other expenditure, this matter also may be considered seriously, because parliamentary life is becoming a whole-time job, and for all the twenty-four hours, we have to think of the constituency I am not exaggerating the matter The bare truth is that for all the twenty-four hours, our time is taken away by our having to bestow our energies in solving the problems of our constituencies and of the country, and as my hon friend Shri Naushir Bharucha has said, in visiting important places of industrial importance and significance, for, even for this also free air passage should be provided

Considering all these factors, I suggest to the hon Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, firstly, that free air passage should be provided to Members, and secondly, that some arrangement may be made to meet the expenditure on the stenographer and other incidental expenses

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I have only two suggestions to make One is this In all the districts, there are Government jeeps or Government cars We people who go to our constituencies find it very difficult to reach those villages where there is waterlogging or where roads are bad So, if we are allowed Government conveyance, jeep or car, to go round our constituencies, we can better serve our constituencies This is my first suggestion

My second suggestion is that all the Members may be provided with one servant's pass free If it is not possible to give to all the Members a free servant's pass, at least Members who are older than 55 years may be given a free servant's pass. I am over 70 and I find it very difficult to travel all alone without a servant

[Raja Mahendra Pratap]

These are the only two suggestions that I have to make.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Make it over 58.

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी (बिल्हौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संसद-सदस्यों के वेतन और भत्ते के सम्बंध में संशोधन करने के लिए जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसके सम्बंध में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं । मुझे दुःख है कि मैं बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों के विचारों से सहमत नहीं हूं । इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि विधायकों को, चाहे वे राज्य विधान मण्डलों में हों, चाहे वे इस संसद् के सदस्य हों, कुछ सुविधायें और अधिकार प्राप्त होते हैं और होने चाहियें । लेकिन मैं अनुभव करता हूं कि इस समय विधायकों को जो सुविधायें और अधिकार प्राप्त हैं, अगर उन पर हम दृष्टिपात करें, तो मैं समझता हूं कि वे सुविधायें बहुत ही अधिक हैं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : तो उन को छोड दीजिए ।

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि देश की जनता की जो आमदनी है, जो उसका रहन-सहन है, यदि उसके समान ही या उससे कुछ कम ज्यादा हम विधायकों का भी रहन-सहन चलता रहे, तो कोई आपत्ति की बात नहीं है, लेकिन मैं अनुभव करता हूं कि देश की जनता का रहन-सहन, उनका सामान्य स्तर स्वतन्त्र भारत में बजाय बढने के गिरता जा रहा है । इस स्थिति में यह अच्छा नहीं लगता है कि हम विधायकगण, जो कि उस सामान्य जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं और यह दावा करते हैं कि हम गरीबों के सेवक हैं, उनका मत लेकर आते हैं, इस कारण कि हम को विशेष अधिकार प्राप्त हैं, हम एक अधिकार सम्पन्न संस्था के सदस्य हैं और हम स्वयं कानून बनाते हैं, अपने रहन-सहन के स्तर को तो बढ़ाते जायें और जनता के रहन-सहन के स्तर का ध्यान न रखें । ब्रिटिश टाइम में हम जमींदारों और रईसों के वर्ग की आलोचना करते थे कि परतन्त्र भारत में जनता तो भूखों मर रही है और ये राजे महाराजे अपना एक वर्ग-विशेष बनाते जा रहे हैं और अपने स्वार्थों की पूर्ति कर रहे हैं । आज स्वतंत्र भारत में राजाओं महाराजाओं को तो हमने कानूनों के द्वारा बहुत नीचे कर दिया है, लेकिन हम विधायकगण अपना एक वर्ग-विशेष बनाते जा रहे हैं और अपने लिए अधिकाधिक सुविधायें और अधिकार प्राप्त करते जा रहे हैं । मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस देश की जनता बहुत ध्यान से देख रही है कि आखिरकार इस देश के प्रतिनिधि क्या कहते हैं और क्या कर रहे हैं ।

इस बिल में कहा गया है कि मंत्रियों को प्रथम श्रेणी का पास मिलना चाहिए । इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि मंत्रीगण भी इस सदन के सदस्य हैं और उन को भी पास मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं । जब कोई सदस्य मन्त्री बन जाता है, तो उसका वेतन और सुविधायें सामान्य सदस्यों की सुविधाओं से बढ जाती हैं । उनको अपना अधिकांश समय आफिशियल काम में देना पड़ा है । वे हवाई जहाजों में उडा करते हैं, बहुत से खर्च बढ जाते हैं । इसके बाद भी उन को पास भी दिया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि वे भी सदन के सदस्य हैं और उन को प्राइवेट काम हुआ करते हैं और उसके लिये जाने में उनको पैसा देना पड़ता है, इससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूं । इस सम्बंध में मुझे एक घटना याद आती है । कांग्रेस पार्टी का एक अधिवेशन प्रारम्भ हुआ । उसमें भाग लेने के लिए एक मन्त्री महोदय तृतीय श्रेणी में जा रहे थे और कुछ कांग्रेस पार्टी के पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य प्रथम श्रेणी में जा रहे थे । इस पर मंत्री महोदय में हीन भाव उत्पन्न हुआ कि मैं मंत्री हूं और बड़े क्लास में जा रहा हूं और ये सदस्य प्रथम श्रेणी में जा रहे हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्रीगण हवा में उड़ें, हवाई जहाज में चलें,

तो ठीक मालूम होता है । लेकिन माननीय सदस्यगण भी एयर फैसिलिटीज चाहते हैं । वे भी हवा में उड़ना चाहते हैं । वे उड़ सकते हैं । उन को अधिकार प्राप्त है । लेकिन हमको अनुभव करना चाहिए कि हम जो माग करने जा रहे हैं, क्या जनता की आंखों में आखें डाल कर, उस की भावनाओं को दृष्टि में रख कर और उस के रहन-सहन के स्तर को सामने रख कर हम उस माग को रख रहे हैं । जब हम मत लेने जाते हैं, तो हम कितनी लम्बी-चम्बी बातें करते हैं, लेकिन अधिकार-सम्पन्न होने के बाद हम अपने पद को आकर्षक बनाते जा रहे हैं । मैं तो अनुभव करता हूं कि जहां तक मंत्रियों और सदस्यों के पदों का सम्बन्ध है, व्यक्तियों का दोष नहीं है, पदों में दोष है । अब हम इस पद को अलंकृत, सुशोभित और आकर्षक बनाते जा रहे हैं । हम जितनी सुविधायें अपने लिए मागते जायेंगे और अपने पद को अलंकृत करते जायेंगे, उतनी ही देश में पद-लोलुपता बढ़ती जायगी । अगर यह नियम बना दिया जाय कि संसद्-सदस्यों को कोई वेतन नहीं मिलेगा और उनको आनरेरी रूप में काम करना होगा, तो फिर देश में वही लोग चुनाव लडेंगे, जो कि सचमुच सेवा करना चाहते हैं । भरूचा साहब ने कहा कि हम लोग जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं, हम सेवा करना चाहते हैं, हम को फैसिलिटी मिलनी चाहिए । बहुत ठीक है । मैं समझता हूं कि जो माननीय सदस्य साधन-सम्पन्न हैं, जिन को सचमुच कहीं जल्दी जाना है, एयर से जाना है, तो वे पैसा दे सकते हैं, डिफरेंस दे सकते हैं । वे जायें, लेकिन हम जनता के धन पर हवा में उड़ना चाहते हैं । आज जनता का स्टैण्डर्ड ऊंचा नहीं है । अगर उस का स्टैण्डर्ड ऊंचा होता जाय, तो हम भी अपना स्तर ऊंचा करते जायं । मुझे इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है ।

इस समय सदस्यों को प्रथम श्रेणी का रेलवे पास मिला हुआ है, जिस से हम सारे देश में यात्रा कर सकते हैं, घूम सकते हैं। मैंने यह संशोधन रखा है कि हम लोग बजाय प्रथम श्रेणी में यात्रा करने के तृतीय श्रेणी में यात्रा करना प्रारम्भ कर दें । अगर ऐसा नियम बना दिया जाय, तो शायद जनता के बहुत निकट जा सकेंगे । हम रात-दिन कहते रहते हैं कि हम जनता के सेवक हैं । यह नियम होने से हम सचमुच ऐसे कहने के अधिकारी हो सकते हैं ।

Shri Khadilkar: Why not use bullock cart to go nearer the people?

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : अगर माननीय सदस्य ऐसा करते हैं तो बहुत अच्छी बात है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: मिनिस्टर साहब को शिकायत है कि पहले ही ओवर क्राउडिंग है, हम दूर नहीं कर सकते ।

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि वहां ओवर क्राउडिंग है । आज इस सदन में और बाहर भी तृतीय श्रेणी में पेश आने वाली तकलीफों की चर्चा की जाती है । हम कहते हैं कि वहां पानी नहीं मिलता है, लाइट नहीं मिलती है पंखे का इन्तजाम नहीं है । ओवर क्राउडिंग है, वगैरह । मैं समझता हूं कि उसमें यात्रा करने वालों को जो तकलीफें हैं, हम भी उस में हिस्सा बंटायें। अगर हम पर भी वह सब बीतेगी, तो हम ज्यादा अच्छी तरह उन तकलीफों को अनुभव कर सकते हैं, ज्यादा अच्छी तरह यहां उन के बारे में कह सकते हैं और उनकी तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जा सकता है । मैंने पहले भी कहा था और आज फिर कहता हूं कि मंत्रीगण भी तृतीय श्रेणी में चला करें और साधारण यात्रियों की कठिनाइयों और हार्डशिप्स को अनुभव करें । लेकिन दुःख होता है कि हम स्वयं ऊंची श्रेणी में चलना चाहते हैं और कुछ लोग अनुभव करते हैं कि हम पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं, हमारा बहुत ऊंचा पद है, हम को ऊंचा ही ना चाहिए ेर तृतीय श्रेणी में यात्रा में हीन भाव का

[श्री जगदीश अवस्थी]

अनुभव करते हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि प्रथम श्रेणी में यात्रा करने या ज्यादा भत्ता लेने से कोई सम्मान नहीं बढ़ता है। हमारे देश में इस बात का प्रमाण मौजूद है। महात्मा गांधी से बड़ा आदमी इस मुल्क में न पैदा हुआ है, न आज है और न पैदा होगा। इस सदन के सदस्यगण आखिर जानते हैं कि महात्मा गांधी शायद ही अपने जीवन में हवाई जहाज से चले हों या प्रथम श्रेणी में चले हों। अगर महात्मा गांधी जैसा व्यक्ति तृतीय श्रेणी में चल कर. . . .

Shri Khadilkar: It was good so far as Mahatma Gandhi was concerned, but now only hypocrisy remains

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : आप कह सकते हैं कि हिपोक्रेसी हो। मैं राष्ट्रपिता के लिए उस शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं कर सकता हूं। आप उनके लिए कुछ भी कह सकते हैं।

मैं समझता हूं कि अगर महात्मा गांधी तृतीय श्रेणी में चल कर और पैदल यात्रा करके देश का उद्धार कर सकते हैं, तो हम लोग, जो कि उनके अनुयायी होने और उनके चरण चिन्हों पर चलने का दावा करते हैं, भी तृतीय श्रेणी में यात्रा कर के अपना काम चला सकते हैं और इसमें कोई हर्ज नहीं है।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि तृतीय श्रेणी में ओवर क्राउडिंग है और दूसरी कमियां हैं, लेकिन अगर हम लम्बी ट्रेन्ज के डिब्बों की बनावट को देखें, उन की सुविधाओं को देखें, तो हमें मालूम होगा कि वे डिब्बे प्रथम श्रेणी से अच्छे बने हुए हैं। सिर्फ फर्क यह है कि उनमें गद्दे नहीं हैं। उन में गद्दे लग सकते हैं। जहां तक सोने का प्रश्न है, सोने के लिए बर्थ मिल सकते हैं।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) आनरेबल मेम्बर कौनसी क्लास में सफर करते हैं ?

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : मैं अपना अधिकांश सफर तृतीय श्रेणी में करता हूं। मेरा नियम है कि जेल और रेल में रहता हूं, तो अपने मित्रों और साथियों के साथ तृतीय श्रेणी में रहता हूं। मैंने कभी प्रथम श्रेणी की सुविधायें जेल में नहीं ली और रेल में भी जब मैं अकेला होता हूं जब तक कोई मजबूरी न हो, तृतीय श्रेणी में ही चलता हूं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह प्रश्न किसी एक व्यक्ति विशेष का प्रश्न नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि आखिरकार हम क्या करना चाहते हैं और किस के लिए करना चाहते हैं। (Interruption).

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : हमें सब कुछ आराम के साथ सुनना चाहिये।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं उसी सिलसिले में एक छोटा सा वाक्या बयान करना चाहता हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको वक्त दे दूंगा, उस वक्त आप कर लीजियेगा।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : सिर्फ एक मिनट में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी मुअज्जिज मैम्बर साहब ने कहा कि जब वह अकेले होते हैं तो तीसरे दर्जे में सफर करते हैं। लेकिन एक बार जब वह कानपुर से आ रहे थे तो वह मेरे साथ सफर कर रहे थे और फर्स्ट क्लास में वह आ रहे थे।

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : मैंने कहा था कि अगर मेरे मित्र प्रथम श्रेणी में होते हैं या द्वितीय श्रेणी में सफर करते हैं तभी मैं उनमें सफर करता हूं, अन्यथा बर्थ में ही करता हूं।

तो मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सचमुच हम सब समान हो जायेंगे लेकिन हमने जो समाजवाद की बात कही है, उसमें कहां तक सम्भव हो हम बराबरी की ओर चलें। जहां तक इस विधेयक के बारे में मेरे संशोधनों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं चाहूंगा उन पर गम्भीरता से विचार

किया जाए और साफ है कि बहुत से मैम्बर मेरे इस विचार से सहमत नहीं हैं। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा तृतीय श्रेणी में चलने से सबसे बड़ा लाभ जो हो सकता है वह यह है कि तृतीय श्रेणी में जो लोग चलते हैं, जो भुक्तभोगी हैं, उनकी कठिनाइयों को समझने में हमें आसानी होगी और हम उनकी कठिनाइयों को दूर भी करवा सकेंगे। आज उनको कई प्रकार की सुविधाओं से वंचित रखा जा रहा है और अगर हम तृतीय श्रेणी में चलना शुरू कर दें तो रेलवे विभाग के जो कर्मचारीगण हैं वे भयभीत हो जायेंगे और समझ जायेंगे कि अगर सब चीजों को ठीक ठाक न रखा गया तो वे मुश्किल में फंस सकते हैं।

गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि उस श्रेणी में बहुत कम भीड़ होती है। अगर ऐसी बात है तो उन लोगों को तो कष्ट सहन करना ही पड़ता रहेगा और हम लोग जो हैं, उनको सुख-सुविधा मिलती रहेगी। फर्स्ट क्लास में जो लोग ट्रेवल करते हैं उनके साथ तो दामादों जैसा व्यवहार किया जाता है और जो लोग तृतीय श्रेणी में सफर करते हैं उनके साथ नौकरों का सा व्यवहार किया जाता है। हमें समझना चाहिये कि हम जनता के नौकर हैं, जनता के सेवक हैं।

पंडित ब्रजनारायण 'ब्रजेश' (शिवपुरी): आप चार सौ रुपये में से कितना वापिस देते हैं?

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी: सब से ज्यादा हम लोगों को अपनी पार्टी में रुपया देना पड़ता है, १२० रुपया महीना देना पड़ता है। हमें यह रुपया उस पार्टी में देना पड़ता है जो कि जनता की पार्टी है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: अब इस बहस में न पड़ें कि कौनसी जनता की पार्टी है और कौन सी जनता की पार्टी नहीं है।

अब माननीय सदस्य को खत्म करना चाहिये।

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी: अंत में मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जैसा मैंने सर्वप्रथम निवेदन किया है अगर जनता का रहन सहन ऊंचा उठता है तो हम को भी कुछ सुविधा मिलनी चाहियें, इसमें कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं है लेकिन अगर उसका स्तर नीचे जाता है तो इस तरह की सुविधाओं का भोग करना हमारे लिये ठीक नहीं है। जनता तो नीचे की ओर जाती रहे और हम ऊंचे जाते रहें यह उचित नहीं लगता। मैं मानता हूं कि हम जनता के प्रतिनिधियों के रूप में यहां बैठे हैं। और हमें सुविधायें मिलनी चाहियें, लेकिन जनता का ख्याल भी हमें रखना होगा।

इसके साथ साथ मन्त्रियों के लिए प्रथम श्रेणी में यात्रा करने के लिए फर्स्ट क्लास पास की जो व्यवस्था की गई है इसका मैं घोर विरोध करता हूं। मन्त्रियों को दो हजार से ऊपर पगार मासिक मिलता है और इसके साथ ही साथ भत्ता भी काफी मिलता है। प्रथम श्रेणी में सफर करने के लिए या द्वितीय श्रेणी में सफर करने के लिए अगर वे थोड़ा सा पैसा अपने पास से खर्च कर डालें तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है।

अन्त में मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि जो संशोधन मैंने पेश किये हैं, उन पर सदन विचार करेगा और उनको स्वीकार करेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: इस पर बहुत से माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि सब को थोड़ा थोड़ा वक्त मिल जाए। इस वास्ते मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि जितना मुख्तसिर मैम्बर साहिबान बोल सकते हैं, बोलें।

Hon. Members should be as brief as possible.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The time may be extended by an hour.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: There is nothing in this Bill for the discussion to be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Every hon. Member knows what things are to be said and what are being said. The same would be repeated. I do not think there would be anything new; only that every Member would desire that he might express the views in his own way in his own language. Therefore, I would suggest that if hon. Members are brief, we certainly can accommodate a large number of Members and there will be no complaint. But I must call Shri Easwara Iyer first because he says that his physique is an obstacle to catching my eye.

18.29 hrs.

Shri Easwara Iyer: In fact, I pointed out this difficulty at the inception of the Second Parliament.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I may not have much to contribute to this discussion. (*Interruption*). My hon. friend says that I may require double fare. But I am not claiming it. When I go through the Bill, I have practically a feeling that this may rather be called the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill. Practically, it is not a case of new amenities being given or a cutting down of the amenities of the Members of Parliament, excepting the fact that railway pass seems to have been introduced for the Ministers. Nobody will deny that they are Members of Parliament; nor are we going to oppose the Ministers also being given free passes on the railway. Rather we could have called this Bill the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Bill instead of calling it the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill. Practically no improvement in the salaries and allowances—neither a cutting down of the salaries and allowances—of the Members is seen in this Bill.

I will have to make one suggestion for the consideration of the Mover of the Bill for persons, as my hon. friend Shri Punnoose said, coming from a distance like the Kerala State. In fact I come from Trivandrum city. It takes a very long time to come here. Fortunately or unfortunately, Parliament sits here in Delhi. If Parliament goes and sits in the heart of Hyderabad at least one or two sessions in the year, perhaps some of the hon Members will feel the difficulty.

Now, so far as we are concerned, coming from that place, the railway is not giving us any priority for the Members of Parliament in the matter of reservation. More often than not—I should say always—the Grand Trunk Express reaches late by about 7 or 8 hours so that even if we have taken care to make reservation by the connecting train to go to Trivandrum (*Shri Punnoose*: It does not connect) as my hon. friend says, it does not connect. Whatever we do, the railway authorities stand on technicalities and say, 'Look here, Mr. Easwara Iyer, you have reserved your berth on the 27th December; you have to go on the waiting list and you are 22nd on the waiting list. So, I take my chance after waiting two or three days at Madras. It is not, as my hon. friend Shri Punnoose has explained, that we have to wait only one day at Madras. Perhaps, he was lucky about it. I have had to spend three or four days at Madras waiting for my chance for reservation. My hon. friend might say that I am always claiming a lower berth. I have

also travelled by the upper berth; the risk is for the man in the lower berth.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Did he not run away from that berth?

Shri Easwara Iyer: I am only submitting the seriousness of it. It is not a case of expenditure involved as my hon. friend Shri Bharucha would say. It is not a question of expenditure. Rightly or wrongly, the Parliament is sitting 2,000 miles away from our place of residence. We want some quick method of transport. Now, the air is there, the jet is there and some quick method of transport is there. When the air passage is there at least such of those persons who want to come here—and who have often to go back to attend some matters relating to our constituencies during the session—let us be given the facility of going there and coming back within 2 or 3 days. That is a suggestion I am placing before the hon Minister for his consideration.

There is a little bit of difficulty regarding other amenities which my hon. friend, Shri Bharucha would want about transport from this House to our places of residence. All these are matters which are to be considered in all seriousness; whether we should be given bus facilities from the House to our places of residence and back again. I do not wish to add anything more to what my hon. friend has said.

I would only submit that this factor of paying the difference and going over there during the inter session period or during the session period is not going to help us very much. Practically we will have to pay more than Rs. 300 or Rs. 400. If this concession of air travel is introduced, let it be introduced clearly. I would respectfully submit for his consideration that this amendment which is proposed to be accepted by him will not in any way benefit us. It is a point that I would like to bring it to his notice.

Shri Keshava: I do not want to reiterate again the reasons that have been put forward for the acceptance of the amendments and this Bill also I respectfully submit to this hon. House that our country is a country of distances. In fact, we are very anxious to contact our constituencies Unless we are provided with sufficient facilities of travelling, and that too quick travelling, it is impossible to put ourselves in contact with the constituencies and the people who have sent us. We have to spend nearly 8 months in Delhi for the several sessions of this House.

Coming from Bangalore, I am spending nearly 40 days every year in the train. For one trip I make in the fastest train, from Delhi to Bangalore it takes three days to and fro. We could as well spend that time with great facilities and very great advantage in Parliament here in Delhi or in our constituencies there It is not as if we are asking for any facilities or for reservations or things of that kind.

There was a Joint Committee of both Houses which went through this matter in great detail some time ago and it definitely opined on 22nd September, 1958 that provision may be made for enabling Members of Parliament to convert their railway passes for passage by air on payment of the difference in fare according to the Government Servants Travelling Allowance Rules. On that very same day the other provision which is now sought to be made in the Bill for the purpose of facilitating many other things was also suggested at the meeting of the Joint Committee and Government was asked to put up necessary amendments to the Bill.

What is it that we are asking for? We are asking for free lifts to our constituencies and Delhi. We are not asking for a free lift all over India. We are not asking for any luxuries. We are not asking for things as in Australia. In Australia they allow

[Shri Easwara Iyer]

every Member of Parliament a golden pass for life even after his parliamentary life is over. We are only asking for a necessity, an absolute necessity, to keep in touch with the people and be useful to those who have sent us here, whom we represent. Persons come from long distances; about nearly 200 Members of Parliament are coming from Mysore, Hyderabad, Madras, Travancore and Assam. I learn from some of my hon. friends from Assam that it takes about 8 days for one trip to and fro. It is but natural and it is very necessary that we people who come from such long distances should be provided with these facilities for the proper discharge of our duties.

With very great restraint, I earnestly appeal to the hon. Minister concerned that my amendment No. 2 may be accepted because if we have to pay the difference in the railway and air fare during sessions, none of us would be in a position to do so. In fact, I have got to spend nearly Rs. 120 per trip. It is not possible for an ordinary middle class man like myself to pay and go. If that facility is provided, it should be provided during the off session period. But during the session we should be provided free lift by air. It is not inconveniencing the public.

In fact, I had a talk with the Chairman of the Airlines Corporation and he likes the idea. There is absolutely no difficulty on that score at all We do not grudge any facilities for the Ministers too. We are not in the least grudging any further facilities to the Ministers. We want these greater facilities for the proper discharge of our duties.

An Hon. Member: Give and take.

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I support the amendment No. 2 just now moved by my friend, Shri Keshava. There has been a lot of talk that ours is a poor country and why should these people travel by first-class and all that. I do not like to dilate on that. But I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that by this concession of one air trip, the Government does not lose anything; neither do the Members gain anything. A Member from Assam travelling by train takes eight days for coming and going and even for Members coming from West Bengal, it takes four days. These four days or eight days are wasted; they are spent neither for the cause of Parliament nor for the cause of the constituency. If the time of the Members of Parliament has any value, it is just waste of that time and energy. By this one air-trip, the Government does not lose anything because it pays on the one hand by one department to get it back by another department. The Member is not benefited a single pie by that because no extra money is going to be paid in addition to the air fare by the Government For this intermediate journey, a Member is not at all benefited So, it is not a question of a Member asking for any luxury and it is for us to consider whether the time of the Members should be wasted in this way. I most humbly submit that even if the amendment No. 18 of Shri Keshava is accepted, it will not benefit those for whom this concession is being asked for. As for myself, for an air journey, I shall have to pay Rs. 217 up to Calcutta and from Calcutta to Jalpaiguri another Rs. 78. If I go back only by rail, it may come to about Rs. 70. It is not possible for me to spend about Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 for coming and going unless it is such an imperative necessity that I shall have to go. So far as we understand most of the Members in this House—I think 90 per cent. of the Members—have not got that much capacity to spend and so it will not benefit everybody. I will ask the hon. Minister not to accept that amendment at all. If he thinks that our time has got any value whatsoever, either in Parliament or in the constituency, he should extend that benefit to the full air fare for coming and going.

I may just mention that instead of making it a general policy, there may be some restriction that that Member should at least attend thirty days of that particular session or so many days so that he may get that intermediate journey concession. I leave it to the hon. Minister. But I would rather oppose Shri Keshava's former amendment and support his latter amendment.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): Sir—

श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : आप हिन्दी में बोलिये ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : हिन्दी में अगर आप चाहते हैं तो मैं हिन्दी में ही बोलता हूं ।

Some Hon. Members: In English please

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैंने अभी आपकी खिदमत में एक अमेंडमेंट का नोटिस दिया है और मैं सबसे पहले उसी की तरफ आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं । सैक्शन 6 में ज्वाइण्ट कमेटी को जो पावर्स दी गई हैं वे बहुत ही थोड़ी सी पावर्स हैं और बाकी जो बातें हैं वे तकरीबन तकरीबन तय सी ही हैं । बाकी चन्द एक चीजें की रह जाती हैं । एक चीज है जिसके बारे में कहा गया है

The routes for the performance of any journey.

एक मैम्बर ने दिल्ली में अपने घर पहुचना है, तो सिर्फ रूट को तय करने का उनको अख्त्यार है ।

इसके आगे चल कर कहा गया है—

The manner in which fractions of a day shall be dealt with for the purpose of determining the daily allowance admissible for that day.

यह भी एक छोटा सा मामला है कि कंसेशन आफ ए डे क्या निकलता है या कंसेशन सैलरी का क्या निकलता है, इसको यह कमेटी तय करे । इस तरह से इन छः सात चीजों में बहुत ही थोड़ी पावर्स कमेटी के पास रह जाती हैं ।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब ने जिन्होंने इस बिल को यहां रखा है, इसके लिए एक स्पेशल सा कांस्टीट्यूशन बनाया है यहां तक कि अगर रूल नहीं बनते तो कमेटी को अख्त्यार दिया गया कि वह बनाये । लेकिन अख्त्यार बड़े महदूद हैं और जितने ये महदूद हैं और महदूद हैं उतनी ही इस पर और रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स डाली जा रही हैं । सबसे पहले तो यह रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाई गई है कि सैण्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की कंसलटेशन से ही रूल बने । यह एक नया ही रूल बना है । कहा गया है .—

After consultng the Central Government, the Joint Committee shall frame these rules

मुझे इसके अन्दर कोई बाधा नजर नहीं आती लेकिन—

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : आपको मालूम ही होगा कि करीब करीब—

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : आप सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की कंसलटेशन से रूल बनाना चाहते हैं, मुझे इसमें कोई बाधा नहीं ।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : यह हमेशा का कायदा है ।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : हमेशा का कायदा नहीं है । आज ही नया आया है । मैं इसको मानता हूं । लेकिन दूसरी शर्त यह कि ज्वायंट कमेटी रूल बना दे और रूल हमारे स्पीकर साहब और राज्य सभा के चेयरमैन साहब के पास उनकी कनफर्मेशन के लिए, और उनकी एप्रूवल के लिये भेजे जायेंगे । राज्य सभा के चेयरमैन साहब और लोक-सभा के स्पीकर साहब दोनों ही पार्लिया-

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

मेंट के सब से बड़े अफसरान हैं और मुझे बिल्कुल भी शुभा नहीं है कि जो वही बात होगी उसी को वे एप्रूव करेंगे, कनफर्म करेंगे। यहीं तक यह रहता जैसा कि पहले था तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं था। लेकिन अब एक नई शर्त जोड़ी जा रही है। जब वे एप्रूव कर देंगे तो कहा गया है कि हाउस के अंदर वे आयेंगे और उसकी मुहर उन पर लगेगी। पार्लियामेंट चाहे तो उनको मंजूर करे और चाहे तो उनको माडिफाई करे। समझ में नहीं आता कि इस कट शर्त लगाने की क्या जरूरत थी। जो रूल ज्वायंट कमेटी जो कि इन दोनों हाउसिस की होगी बनाये और जो कनफर्म भी हो जायेंगे और सब कुछ हो जाएगा तो फिर क्या वजह है कि उसके ऊपर आप और चैक चाहते हैं। एक नहीं दो दो और तीन तीन चैक आप लगाने जा रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि जो ओरिजनल रूल बना हुआ था वह काफी है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received this notice of an amendment just now. What is the reaction of the Government.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Government is accepting it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am asking the Government.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Let him finish; I shall consider it meanwhile. I hope you will allow me sometime to decide on it.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : मैं यह कह रहा था कि मैं नहीं चाहता कि जिस चीज पर स्पीकर साहब और राज्य सभा के चेयरमैन साहब मुहर लगा दें उनको फिर से पार्लियामेंट के सामने पेश किया जाये। फर्ज कीजिये कि पार्लियामेंट कोई तबदीली करती है तो फिर वह चीज एप्रूव होगी और फिर तरमीम करनी होगी और यह सब मैं समझता हूं मुनासिब नहीं है। हो सकता है कि किसी तरह का कोई मतभेद हो जावे। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको हटा दिया जावे।

इसके अलावा आपके सामने जो बड़ा पेचीदा सवाल है उसके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। जहां तक एयरप्लेन से सफर करने के लिये इजाजत होने का सवाल है मेरी खातिर राय बेहद इसके हक में है। जैसे माननीय श्री भरूचा साहब ने कहा कि अगर कोई मेंम्बर स्टील प्लांट के मुताल्लिक यहां पर बहस करना चाहे तो उसके बारे में बहस करना नामुम्किन है जब तक कि उस प्लांट को देख न लिया जा। यहां पर बैठ कर हम हिमाचल प्रदेश के ३७ एक्टस को डैलिडेट करते हैं, केरल की गवर्नमेंट के बारे में कई बातें कहते हैं कि वहां यह हुआ और यह नहीं हुआ है और इनके बारे मैम्बर साहिबान ठीक तरह से अपनी राय नहीं दे सकते हैं जब तक वे वहां जा नहीं आते हैं और फर्स्ट हैंड नालिज हासिल नहीं कर लेते हैं। इसलिए गवर्नमेंट के इंटिरेस्ट में और देश के भी यह इंटिरेस्ट में है और साथ साथ मैम्बरी के भी इंटिरेस्ट में है कि उनको इजाजत दी जाये कि हिन्दुस्तान में जहां वे चाहें जा सकें और फिर आ कर अपनी राय दें। मैम्बर साहिबान के ऊपर बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है और जिस तरह से मिनिस्टर साहिबान की सारे हिन्दुस्तान के प्रति जिम्मेदारी है उसी तरह से मैम्बरों की भी सारे हिन्दुस्तान के प्रति जिम्मेदारी है।

मैं यह भी जानता हूं कि इस में बहुत सा खर्चा होगा। हमें जब फर्स्ट क्लास का पास मिला तो उसके बारे में भी लोग तरह तरह की बातें करते थे और कहते थे कि इनको यह सुविधा मिल गई और वह सुविधा मिल गई। मैं आपको अपनी ही मिसाल बतलाना चाहता हूं। जब मैं हिसार आता जाता हूं तो आठ-दस आने आठ आने या आठ रुपये दस आने किराये के दिये जाते हैं लेकिन मैं हमेशा अपनी कार से जाता हूं, पास को इस्तेमाल नहीं

करता और जो खर्चा आप देते हैं उस से बहुत ज्यादा खर्च होता है। आपने रेल का फर्स्ट क्लास पास दे कर कोई अहसान नहीं किया है। आपने जो पास दिया है उसका आपको पता ही है कि कोई नाजायज इस्तेमाल नहीं करेगा या बिला वजह इस्तेमाल नहीं करेगा।

अब अगर आप अगर एयर ट्रेवल की सुविधा देंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि, चाहे मेरी जाती राय इसके हक में है, लेकिन कट्टी आज इस खर्च के हक में नहीं है। आप अगर किसी आदमी से पूछेंगे तो वह आपको यही कहेगा कि मैम्बर लोग जो वहां बैठे हुए हैं, अपने आप कानून बनाते हैं और जो कुछ उनके हक में होता है उसको कर लेते हैं। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूं कि अभी वक्त नहीं आया है कि फर्स्ट क्लास रेल के इलावा एयर ट्रेविल का पास भी दिया जाय। अलबत्ता आनरेबुल मिनिस्टर को श्री केशव का वह अमेंडमेंट मंजूर कर लेना चाहिये जिसमें यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर सेशन के दौरान में फर्स्ट क्लास फेयर और ऐयर फेयर में जो डिफेंस है उसको पे करके वह ऐयर से ट्रेविल कर सके। यह रियायत तो सब पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को मिलनी ही चाहिये।

दूसरी बात जो मैं ज्यादा जोर से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि और जो हमारे दोस्तों की डिमांड भी है कि जो मेम्बर्स दूरदराज की जगहों पर रहते हैं, आसाम के आते हैं और रेल से आने में उनके आठ दिन खर्च हो जाते हैं तो क्यों न उनको ऐयर ट्रेविल का पास दिया जाय? इसी तरीके से मेरे दोस्त बर्मन साहब ने अपनी बात सुनाई। अब मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि बर्मन साहब के यहां आने के लिए आप चार दिन क्यों जाया करना चाहते हैं? इसी तरह से केरल के भाई हैं आसाम के भाई हैं उनका समय आप क्यों जाया करना चाहते हैं? आखिर यह आपके ऐयरोप्लेंस किस वास्ते हैं? क्या इन ऐरोप्लेंस का इस्तेमाल पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों का टाइम बचाने के लिए नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि आखिर में पार्लियामेंट के एक मेम्बर का टाइम अगर जाया सफर में लगता है तो देश का नुकसान होता है और इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि यह सहूलियत उनको भी जानी चाहिये। जो चार दिन और ६ दिन का टाइम उन मेम्बर्स का इस तरह रेल में खर्च हो जाता है वही ऐयर के ट्रेविल हो कर बचाया जा सकता है और वही टाइम वह अपनी कास्टीटुएंसी में जाकर फूड कैम्पेन और दीगर जरूरी कामों में लगा सकते हैं। इस वास्ते मैं श्री केशव का जो इसके लिए अमेंडमेंट है मैं उसकी ताईद करता हूं और वह बड़ा माकूल अमेंडमेंट है। अगर ऐसे मेम्बरों को एयर से आने जाने की इजाजत दे दी जाय तो मैं इसमें कोई हर्ज नहीं देखता। इस मामले में जिसके कि अन्दर पार्लियामेंट का कोई मेम्बर अपने वास्ते फायदा नहीं उठाना चाहता, किसी जगह के मेम्बरों के वास्ते हम रिआयत नहीं कर रहे हैं और हम आम तौर पर मेम्बरों के वास्ते यह चीज करना चाहते हैं। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि उनका यह अमेंडमेंट निहायत माकूल है और जिसके कि वास्ते काफी अर्से से झगड़ा होता आया है उसको मंजूर कर लेना चाहिये। यह कोई पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों के हकूक का सवाल नहीं है बल्कि यह तो इसलिए डिमांड किया जा रहा है ताकि वे अधिक काम कर सकें और उनका वक्त जाया न हो। आज आने जाने में रेल के सफर में जो उनके दिन जाया होते हैं वे इस तरह बचाये जा सकते हैं। इसके अलावा रेल के सफर में जो दिक्कतें पेश आती हैं उनको भी दरगुजर नहीं किया जा सकता और मैं अपने तजुर्बे पर बतला सकता हूं कि यहां दिल्ली के लुहारू तक का जो रेल का सफर है वह तो आदमी को बीमार कर देने वाला साबित होता है और सफर में पेट का पानी हिलता जाता है। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि क्यों उनका यह वक्त जाया किया जाता है और इस दिक्कत में डाला जाता है। जाहिर है कि जब ऐयरोप्लेन से यहां पर आयेंगे तो खुश खुर्म होकर और ताजा आयेंगे और यहां पर पार्लियामेंट का काम भी जल्दी और

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

मुस्तैदी के साथ करेंगे । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि २, ४ और १८ इन तीनों अमेंडमेंटस को मंजूर किया जाये ।

[**Shri M. R. Masani** (Ranchi-East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is an old saying that time is money.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Here also.]

Shri M. R. Masani: I shall be very brief. Those who think that the pressure for air transport or air travel is based on the idea of luxury or of making a jaunt seem to forget the value of time in our national economy. Sir, as has been pointed out by previous speakers, it is not any fun to go round the country flying from airport to airport. Hon. Members are much too busy and pre-occupied to indulge in this luxury unless they are forced to. This country is made for air travel. It is a country of vast distance. Members from the South have pointed out what long journeys they have to undertake and how many weeks in the year they have to spend in the train, idling their time, more or less, until they get to their destination. Our Constitution allows citizens of this country to stand from any constituency in the country. There are Members of the House whose constituencies are situated at vast distances from their own places of residence, and it is important that constituencies should be nursed, whether we do it during sessions from Delhi or whether we do it during inter-session periods from our residence.

That is why, Sir, earlier this year I introduced a Private Member's Bill suggesting that free air travel should be permitted, not with any part of the country, but between three particular places: residence, constituency and Delhi, the seat of our Parliament. I am very glad Shri Keshava in his amendment No. 2, to which he has drawn attention, has incorporated the purpose of that Bill. I shall be delighted if the hon. Minister finds it possible to accept Shri Keshava's amendment, which is in identical terms to the Bill that I had introduced.

However, before this Bill came before the House, I found that there might be difficulty or objection raised to that particular proposition and after consulting the leaders of other groups in the Opposition, we tabled a joint amendment standing in my name and the names of Shri Asoka Mehta, Shri Goray, Shri Mahanty, Shri Jaipal Singh, Shri Frank Anthony, Shri R. K. Khadilkar and Shri Dange. That amendment, which is No. 4 before the House, is much more modest. It tries to meet the point that an additional expenditure or financial burden should not be cast on our revenue, and in doing that we suggested in this amendment that there should be no restriction on air travel by Members at any time and to any place, provided the hon. Member paid the difference between the air travel charges and the first-class pass to which he is entitled, thereby attracting to this form of travel the concession at present enjoyed when one travels in an air-conditioned coach by paying the difference between air-conditioned and first-class Surely, Sir, it cannot be argued that a concession or a facility that is given to travel in greater comfort, free from dust and heat, in air-conditioned compartments should not be available to a form of travel which has the additional virtue of saving time and is, therefore, much more in the public interest than the greater comfort that can be obtained by paying the difference.

Therefore, it seems to me that the irreducible minimum that should be considered is amendment No. 4 which we have tabled on behalf of the various Opposition groups. However, I do recognise that that amendment will give a benefit or relief only to those who are capable of paying the difference, and I appreciate the point that has been made by Shri Bharucha

and other hon. Members that, while this concession should be given and must be given, it does not go far enough because there are Members who, coming from long distances, may not be able to pay the difference. Therefore, I do appeal to the hon. Minister, that either he accepts the amendment of Shri Keshava which, as has now been shown, the House as a whole will welcome, or, failing that, let him accept the amendment in my name, amendment No. 4, and amendment No. 36 which stands in the name of Shri Naushir Bharucha, because amendment No. 36 will give a restricted 12 flights through the year to those who cannot afford to pay even the difference and for the rest will enable Members of Parliament to pay the difference as they pay for air-conditioned compartments and utilise the facility of air travel outside the limits of Shri Bharucha's amendment.

I do, Sir, therefore, feel that the hon Minister will only be showing deference to the wishes of this House in accepting Shri Keshava's amendment, or, failing that, amendments Nos 4 and 36 together.

Sir, I know it is awkward for Members of Parliament to participate in a debate where it may appear as if the personal interest of the Members of this House is involved, and it is true that we are placed in an embarrassing situation; but I think we would be failing in our duty to our constituencies and to the business of this House if we do not withstand this embarrassment to make our position clear.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): Sir, I associate myself with the previous speakers in expressing our resentment at the indifferent treatment given to the Members of this august House. The Minister in charge of the Bill is more enthusiastic in providing extra amenities to the Ministers who are already spending a considerable amount every year. I wish he was equally enthusiastic in improving the lot of the Members who come from far off places.

He was pleased to state that he is going to accept the first amendment of Shri Keshava. It must have now become increasingly clear to him that it is the wish, desire and demand from all sections of this House that air facility must be given so that the Members may be able to discharge their duties more efficiently and they may attend to their work in a much better way than what they are doing now. Shri Masani was just now pleased to remark that time is money and it is very essential. In some countries, Sir, in order to save time they spend any amount because they consider that time is much more valuable and much more important than money itself. It has already been pointed out as to how much time is wasted by Members coming from far off places, especially from the south. So far as I am concerned, I waste one week every time I come and go, and about two days to recoup myself after my return. That is the case with all the Members coming from Madras, Kerala, Mysore, Andhra and all those places.

That is not the only thing Railway journey especially in the north has got a telling effect on our health. I do not know whether the hon. Minister has ever travelled in these trains especially in summer. He will have a good dust bath and plenty of heat with the result that he will have to take medicines to maintain his health. It is our experience every year. We spend nearly two or three months, I think this is colossal waste of time, not only colossal but criminal waste of time for which the Government is responsible.

14 hrs.

They must see that the Members who are wedded to a life of service and who spend their entire time for the service of the people are given the necessary facilities that are required in these modern times. It is

[Shri Mohammed Iman]

not a matter of luxury; it is not a question of our status or prestige. It is purely to enable us to function better. We are expected to serve in this Parliament; we are expected to nourish our constituency and we are also expected to look after our wives and children. We have to run two establishments. As pointed out by Shri Bharucha, we have to pay a rent of more than Rs. 100. We have to pay water and electric charges. We are denied free medical and transport facilities.

An Hon. Member: Sometimes speeches are also denied.

Shri Mohammed Imam: We are only asking for a simple travelling facility which is given in almost all other advanced countries. In England, apart from the fact that Members get an honorarium of £1,000 every year, they get free travel by air or rail; there is no restriction. This free air travel is of vital importance to Members coming from the South. Is it our fault that the capital is situated in the far north and we have to undergo extra agony? If Government is not prepared to concede this simple concession, let one session be held in the South either at Hyderabad or Nagpur or at some central place. I assure you that we will be then holding it in an air-conditioned State; there would not be much heat or cold. Here, part of the year is immensely hot and part of it immensely cold. If the session is held in Bangalore, for example, I do not claim any air facility at all. People from this side do not realise our difficulties. I am quite certain that the entire House is in favour of this extra facility, with the exception of one gentleman, whom I could not understand. It is quite necessary and I am quite sure that the hon. Minister will concede our unanimous demand. I am sure we will not misuse this facility.

The hon. Minister said that he was going to accept the first amendment of Shri Keshava. I do not know why Shri Keshava tabled that amendment, while all the while he was for this free air facility. I am sure he will withdraw it. We want his second amendment to be accepted by the hon. Minister, because we cannot afford to pay the difference.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I think the hon. Member has misunderstood me. I am accepting Shri Keshava's amendment No. 18.

Shri Mohammed Imam: If you are giving us anything, give us the full facility for air travel; we do not want anything half-hearted. For example, the difference in far comes to Rs. 150 from here to Bangalore. Every time we cannot be expected to pay Rs. 300 to and fro. We assure you that we are asking this concession—or this right; why should I call it concession?—so that we may perform our duties to the country and to our constituency much better.

पंडित ब्रजनारायण "ब्रजेश" : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . . . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ५ मिनिट से ज्यादा कोई साहब न लें ।

पंडित ब्रजनारायण "ब्रजेश" : ठीक है मैं तो ५ मिनिट से कम में ही अपनी बात समाप्त करने की चेष्टा करूंगा क्योंकि कमी का तो यह मसला ही है ।

मैं केवल यही निवेदन करूंगा कि यह जो इस समय बात यहां चल रही है, यह त्यागवाद, भोगवाद और वास्तविकता वाद के आधार पर है । एक तरफ तो यह उभर आ गया है और त्याग की बातें करना भी देश में एक फैशन हो गया है चाहे काम चले या न चले लेकिन त्याग की बात कहे जाओ, त्याग होना चाहिए लेकिन त्याग के लिये दिखावा होना भी जरूरी समझा जाता है । त्याग स्वयं एक वास्तविक

चीज है। हमारे हृदय में देश के प्रति एक तड़पन होनी चाहिए, उसकी एक, एक पाई बचाने की भावना होनी चाहिए लेकिन यह कहां की अक्लमंदी होगी कि हम कंजूस की तरह पैसा लिये बैठे रहें उधर देश भले ही नाश हो जाय ? यह कौन सा त्याग होगा ? पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों का यह कर्तव्य है कि वे देश के कोने कोने में घूमें, लोगों से मिलें और उनकी कठिनाइयों और समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी प्राप्त करें और तत्पश्चात यहां हाउस में आने के बाद अपनी जबान हिलायें और सरकार का ध्यान उनकी ओर आकृष्ट करें। अखबारों में अपना नाम छपवाने के लिये पार्लियामेंट में बोल लेना चाहे उनका नाम पूरा आये भी या नहीं, यह कोई त्यागवाद नहीं है। इसमें कोई नैतिकता का प्रश्न नहीं है। जो सदस्य यहां पार्लियामेंट में आये हैं उनको सम्पूर्ण प्रकार की सुविधा देना यह शासन का काम है और राज्य कार्य सुव्यवस्थित रूप में और कम से कम पैसे में चले, इसका ध्यान रखना सदस्यों का कर्तव्य है। दोनों को परस्पर एक दूसरे के प्रति सद्भावना रखकर काम करना चाहिए। अब चूंकि यहां पर रूलिंग पार्टी के सदस्य ज्यादा हैं और उनको जनता में अनपापुलर करने के लिये मैं यह कहूं कि पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों को थर्ड क्लास में ट्रेवल करना चाहिए, तो यह कोई ईमानदारी की बात नहीं होगी। मेरा तो सदन के माननीय सदस्यों से यही निवेदन है कि सदन में आकर जो बात कही जाय वह हृदय से कही जानी चाहिए और इसको प्रोपेगेंडा की जगह नहीं बनाना चाहिए। यह कोई पब्लिसिटी प्रोपेगेंडा और प्रचार की जगह नहीं है। यह तो देश की वास्तविक स्थिति को समझने समझाने की और तदनुसार उसके लिये समुचित व्यवस्था करने की जगह है। जो भी प्रचार अथवा प्रोपेगेंडा करना हो उसको चौराहे पर जाकर करें, यहां नहीं करना चाहिए।

अब मैं न तो बंगाल, आसाम, या हैदराबाद दक्षिण से आता हूं बल्कि मैं तो यहां उस स्थान से आता हूं ग्वालियर के निकट से जहां की कि करीब करीब १६ रुपये किराया लगता है लेकिन मैं इस मांग का हृदय से समर्थन करूंगा कि जिन माननीय सदस्यों को अपने घरों से यहां दिल्ली पहुंचने में रेल में ८, ८ और ९, ९ दिन लगते हैं, उनको ऐयर ट्रैविल की सुविधा दी जानी चाहिये क्योंकि पार्लियामेंट के एक सदस्य होने के नाते उनका समय बहुत कीमती है और वह राष्ट्र का समय इस तरह गाड़ी में बर्बाद न होने दिया जाय और हवाईजहाज से यात्रा करने की सुविधा देकर उनका वह समय बचाया जा सकता है जो कि राष्ट्रोपयोगी कामों में खर्च किया जा सकता है। आखिर यह हवाईजहाज कोई टाटा डालमिया आदि के लिए ही तो नहीं हैं। हवाईजहाज की यात्रा को और अधिक पापुलर बनाने और उसको अधिक जनप्रिय बनाने के लिये पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों को उनसे कुछ पैसा लेकर हवाई यात्रा की सुविधा देनी चाहिये। माननीय सदस्यों की जेबों से जो कुछ पैसा इसके लिये आयेगा उससे हवाई सर्विस को लाभ भी होगा और लोगों में हवाई जहाज में बैठने की इच्छा भी पैदा होगी। देश के बहुत से आदमी इसी डर के मारे हवाईजहाज की तरफ देखते नहीं कि कहीं उसमें से गिर कर वे मर न जायं। आखिर लोग जब पूछेंगे हमारे पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों से कि आप क्या हवाईजहाज में बैठे हैं तो जब वे उनसे कहेंगे कि हम तो अभी तक हवाईजहाज में नहीं बैठे हैं तो देश की जनता उनके बारे में क्या सोचेगी ? देश की सर्वोच्च लोकतंत्री संस्था के सदस्य हैं लेकिन वायुयान में नहीं बैठे देश का कल्याण करने चले हैं, राष्ट्र निर्माण के काम हाथ में लेने जा रहे हैं लेकिन उनको यह पता नहीं है कि हवाईजहाज की सीट कैसी होती है ? आखिर जनता उस अवस्था में उनके बारे में क्या सोचेगी ? इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बिल में यह संशोधन होना चाहिए और सदस्यों को ऐयर ट्रैविल की सुविधा देने की व्यवस्था कर देनी चाहिए ताकि उनके समय की बहुत बचत हो सके और रेल में बर्बाद होने वाला समय वह दूसरे उपयोगी कार्यों को करने में लगा सकें।

[पंडित ब्रजनारायण "ब्रजेश"]

अब यह जो कहा जा रहा है कि मिनिस्टर्स को भी फर्स्ट क्लास में न बैठने दिया जाय तो उसके लिए मेरा कहना है कि अगर हमारे मिनिस्टर्स थर्ड क्लास में संडास की बगल में बैठ कर सफर करेंगे तो आप स्वयं अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि उनके दिमाग में कैसी विचारधाराएं आयेंगी ? यह बहुत कठिन है कि उनको अच्छे प्रकार से कार्य करने के लिए तमाम आवश्यक सुविधाएं दी जाय। एक मंत्री का मेरे समक्ष में देश के लिए सबसे अच्छा और हितकारी कार्य अगर कोई हो सकता है तो वह यही कि न तो वह रिश्वत खाये और न ही अपने पूरे विभाग को रिश्वत खाने दे। यह जो एक त्याग दिखाने और उसकी बात करने का फैशन सा हो गया है उससे देश का काम चलने वाला नहीं है। उसके लिए तो हमें सब को ईमानदारी, सच्चाई और लगन से जुट कर काम करने के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए आज जो यह कपड़ी ओढ़ कर त्याग की बात करते हैं और भीतर उसके घी पीते हैं, उससे देश का भला होने वाला नहीं है। संसद् सदस्यों के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वे देश में इधर उधर घूमें, लोगों से सम्पर्क स्थापित करें, उनकी आवश्यकताओं और कठिनाइयों को समझ कर यहां संसद में सरकार का ध्यान उनकी ओर दिलायें। घूमने से उनका ज्ञानवर्धन भी होता है इसलिए यह ऐयर ट्रेविल की सुविधा देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। अब अगर कुछ माननीय सदस्यों के मन में त्याग के लिए थोड़ा दिखावा करने और विरोध करने की भावना हो तो मेरी उनसे यह प्रार्थना है कि वह किसी दिन और बोल लें और अपना विरोध प्रकट कर दें लेकिन आज तो उनको बोलने और अपना विरोध प्रकट करने के मोह को संवरण करना चाहिए।

Shri Achar (Mangalore): I wish to make only one submission. I take usually four days to reach my constituency. If the Grand Trunk Express is in time—usually it is not in time—to reach Madras, I can go in three days. Otherwise, it is four days. Generally I take four days. I am told that the amendment now proposed and to be accepted by the Government is to the effect that we must pay the difference between the air charges and the rail fare, which will mean about Rs. 160 for one trip. That is to say, it will mean Rs 320 to go and come back If I want to go out, I have to pay Rs 320. I submit that it is a concession which is not worth-while. It will be absolutely of no purpose.

I would only appeal this much. Unless the Minister wants us to waste so much time—it now takes eight days to go and come back—this concession will not be good. My appeal to the Minister is, for Members who are coming from more than 500 miles—not that I am against those Members who come from a lesser distance—a simple pass may be given at least once a month for travel by air

So far as I am concerned, I do not return to my constituency at all during the sessions, because it is almost impossible That is the situation. Once we come here, we must forget our constituency and forget our people there For the budget session, we have to stay here for nearly four months Should we not be given at least the opportunity of going once to our constituency? I am only appealing this much to our Minister. He may give us a pass for travel by aeroplane to the nearest airport of the constituency, without our being liable to pay the air-fare.

I do not wish to say anything more. The concession which I mentioned should be given to us at least once a month to travel by air.

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there is only one point which I want to make. My submission is

this. The concession that the Government thinks of making now would not give any kind of facilities to those people who have got to pay here. It would only mean this: that such of those people who are able to pay and go will be paying less than what they are paying now. To the others it is no concession at all I personally feel that if the concession is to be given at all, it should be extended to the fullest so that the Members of Parliament may go back and come here at least during the session times. Without that, this concession will be enabling the rich people to go at a cheaper rate by air than now.

श्री खाडये (मालेगाव) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने जो संशोधन दिया है उसके पहले हिस्से के बारे में यहां पर काफी कहा जा चुका है। उसका जो दूसरा हिस्सा है उसके बारे में मैं खास तौर पर आपके सामने अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। पहला हिस्सा भी मैं आपके सामने पढ़ कर सुना देना चाहता हूं। वह इस प्रकार है

Page 2, line 22, *add* at the end—

"and to a free non-transferable surpass which shall entitle him to travel by air-plane during the session of Parliament from Delhi to the nearest air-port to his constituency and back and also to a free non-transferable pass which shall entitle him to travel in the State of his constituency at any time by state transport."

वह जो दूसरा हिस्सा है उसके बारे में मैं खास तौर पर अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। अगर हमें अपने देश में डिमाक्रेसी को कायम और जिन्दा रखना है तो हम को अपनी कास्टीट्युएंसीज में लोगों के पास जाना होगा और यहां पार्लियामेंट में जो घटनायें होती हैं उनको लोगों के सामने रखना होगा। हमारे वोटर हमसे पूछते हैं कि आप पार्लियामेंट में जाकर हमारे लिए क्या करते हैं। इतना ही नहीं है। पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य को अवाम को ट्रेनिंग भी देनी चाहिए।

परसों साउथ ऐवन्यू में हमारे स्पीकर साहब आये थे। उन्होंने इस बात का खास तौर पर जिक्र किया कि दुनिया में आज जो घटनायें घट रही हैं, खासकर पाकिस्तान में और हमारे आसपास जो कुछ घटनायें घट रही हैं, उनको सामने रखते हुए अगर हमें हिन्दुस्तान में लोकशाही को जिन्दा रखना है, तो हमारी पार्लियामेंट के हर सदस्य को पार्लियामेंट में फुल टाइम मेम्बर की हैसियत से काम करना चाहिए। अगर हम फुल टाइम मेम्बर की हैसियत से काम करेंगे तो हम को पार्लियामेंट से बाहर रहने के दिनों में अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में भी जाना पड़ेगा, जो कुछ यहां चलता है वह लोगों के सामने रखना होगा, जो हमारी योजनायें हैं उनको लोगों को बताना होगा। हर मेम्बर सेशन को छोड़ कर ६ महीने घर पर रहता है। इस ६ महीने में से कम से तीन महीने अगर वह अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र जाना चाहेगा तो उसको ट्रान्सपोर्ट फैसिलिटी मिलनी चाहिए। मैं मानता हूं कि हम को रेलवे का पास मिला हुआ है। लेकिन हमारे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र देहातों में हैं जहां रेलवे नहीं जाती। ऐसी हालत में अगर मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जाना चाहूं तो मुझे ट्रान्सपोर्ट की फैसिलिटी तो अवश्य मिलनी चाहिए।

एक प्रस्ताव ऐसा भी है कि प्रत्येक सदस्य को पांच हजार रुपया मोटर खरीदने के लिए दिया जाये। लेकिन यहां ऐसे मेम्बर कम हैं जिनकी इनकम इतनी हो कि अपनी मोटर खरीद कर उसका मेनटिनेंस भी कर सकें। ऐवरेज मेम्बर की इतनी इनकम नहीं है कि जो मोटर खरीद सके और उस को मेनटेन कर सके। बम्बई स्टेट असेम्बली ने अपने सदस्यों को स्टेट ट्रान्सपोर्ट की फैसिलिटी दी हुई है। उन को पासेज दिये हैं। इस का खास मकसद यही है कि मेम्बर असेम्बली के काम को अवाम के सामने रख सकें। परसों स्पीकर साहब ने यह बात भी हमारे सामने रखी कि वह इस बात को मानते हैं कि अगर पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों का पांच सात या आठ मेम्बरों का

[श्री यादव]

एक ग्रुप स्टडी ग्रुप के तौर पर बने और वह दूसरे प्रांविंस में जाना चाहें तो उन के लिये गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से ट्रांस्पोर्ट की फैसीलिटी और खाने पीने का बन्दोबस्त मैं करने के लिये तैयार हूं ।

इस के अलावा किसी भी पार्टी का कोई सदस्य हो उस को अपनी पार्टी की फिलासफी और जो काम यहां पार्लियामेंट में चलता है उसे अवाम के सामने रखने का मौका मिलना चाहिये, चाहे वह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का मदस्य हो, या पी० एस० पी० का सदस्य हो अथवा कांग्रेस का सदस्य हो उसे यह सुविधा मिलनी चाहिये । इस प्रकार हम देश में सही मानों में लोकशाही को जिन्दा रखने का काम कर सकते हैं । हम ऐश नहीं करना चाहते लेकिन समय बचाना चाहते हैं । अगर हमें अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएंसी में जाना होता है तो बहुत जगह स्टेट मोटर ट्रांस्पोर्ट की फैसीलिटी नहीं होती । ऐसी जगहों में जाने के लिये मैम्बरों को पैसा मिलना चाहिये ।

यह जो बिल रखा गया है उस में मिनिस्टरों को फैसीलिटी मिलने वाली है और पार्लियामेंट के अफसरों को फैसीलिटी मिलने वाली है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो पार्लियामेंट के स्पीकर और डिप्टी स्पीकर हैं उन की क्या जगह रहेगी ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वही पार्लियामेंट के अफसर हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After Shri Chavan I will call the Minister.

Shri D. R. Chavan (Karad): I do not want to take the time of the House. I have tabled an amendment, which was referred to my hon. friend, Shri Jadhav. But I am not pressing my amendment now. I would like to support the amendment that has been tabled by Shri Naushir Bharucha, which states that every member shall further be provided with twelve coupons every year entitling him to travel free by air from any airport to any airport within India. The first amendment of Shri Keshava refers to getting air travel from Delhi to the nearest air port of his constituency and the second one refers to the difference that should be paid. I am not prepared to accept that amendment. Regarding the first amendment. . . .

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He has not moved it yet.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might either support or oppose it.

Shri D. R. Chavan: I am simply pointing out that the amendment that has been moved by Shri Naushir Bharucha gives a practical solution to this problem Every Member will get twelve coupons so that he may either go to his constituency or, if he is staying very near the capital, and if he is so inclined, he may see those projects that are undertaken in the implementation of the Second Plan. For example, suppose I would like to see the Tata Iron and Steel Works or the Bhakra-Nangal project. In that case, it is immaterial whether the Member comes from the south or from a place which is situated near the capital. It has been mentioned in the amendment that a Member who comes from a distance of 500 to 800 miles should be entitled to get air passes In that case, what will happen is that there would be discrimination between Member and Member. Because, a Member of Parliament represents not only his constituency but the country as a whole. So, it is necessary for every Member to see the various projects that are being undertaken In the circumstances, I would like to support the amendment moved by Shri Naushir Bharucha that 12 coupons should be given, entitling every Member to travel free by air from any airport to any airport within India. That will enable the hon. Members to go and see certain projects which are being undertaken by the Government and study them on

the spot. For example, suppose a person likes to visit a place in Assam. It has been stated by some hon. Members that going to Assam and coming back takes practically more than eight days. So, even if I have got a free railway pass, I cannot visit Assam and see the various places, because it takes more time. Then, those hon. Members who come from the South have to spend 30 to 40 days in the railway alone during the year. Now even if a person has got a free railway pass, if he wants to see distant places situated in India, he could not see them by taking advantage of the free railway pass, because it takes much time.

Now if a Member is given 12 coupons in a year, that will put certain restrictions. If free air passes are given to all Members, it will mean giving passes to 700 Members and then the Indian Airlines Corporation will not have any other work except to transport hon. Members to various places. That cannot be done. Some reasonable restrictions should be placed on them This amendment places a reasonable restriction. So, I submit that this amendment should be accepted by the House It will enable a Member to visit his constituency and various other places. So, I support the amendment of Shri Naushir Bharucha.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is some confusion. What is the amendment of Shri Keshava?

Shri Keshava: Amendment No. 2. I have moved amendment Nos. 2 and 18.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: This is consideration stage

Shri Keshava: My amendment reads:

Page 2, line 22,—

add at the end....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be taken up when we go into clauses. He has written to me that he might be allowed to move his amendment Nos. 2 and 18. Therefore, I was just wondering. Now Shri Kotoki.

14·25 hrs.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am sorry I cannot feel very happy with the assurance given by the hon. Minister to accept amendment No. 18 moved by Shri Keshava.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has not moved yet.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: Even if he does it, I am not happy. Because, as I understand it, the duties of a Member of Parliament are throughout the year between Parliament and his constituency. It is not during the session alone. We have to go to our constituencies in between for which we should get air concession. If you look into the geographical situation of the country and the capital you will appreciate my viewpoint. It has been said by Members from all sections of the House that these concessions will benefit more than 90 per cent of the Members of the House. Therefore, regarding amendment No. 2 of Shri Keshava, I strongly urge that the Minister will see his way to accept it That refers to free air travel between Delhi and the constituency or the residence of the Member. I need not argue at length on that, because cogent reasons have already been given by Members who have preceded me. They have repeatedly stated that having regard to the time spent and the hazardous nature of the journey to some places, air transport facilities should be given to Members so that they can discharge their duties more efficiently. Apart from Assam, NEFA, Tripura and Manipur are places from where more than eight days are taken to reach Delhi. I, therefore, strongly urge upon the Minister to accept amendment No. 2 of Shri Keshava.

Secondly, I would request the Honourable Minister to consider whether he could not see his way to accept the first part of my amendment No. 15 with some modification. The first part of the amendment relates to the facility to be given to Members for air travel to any place at any time in

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

India by paying the difference between first class railway fare and air fare It is very simple We are now entitled to free first class railway travel anywhere at any time What I want to provide is that a Member of Parliament should be allowed to go anywhere in India by air at any time by paying the difference of the first class railway fare and air fare This will not be in clash with the proposition of Shri Keshava in Amendment No 2 That relates to free air travel at any time between Delhi and the place of residence or constituency which I fully support According to my amendment, in addition to those concessions, Members should be allowed to travel by air anywhere in India at any time by paying the difference This will not involve any additional liability to the Government I should be allowed to go on

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Is he feeling some difficulty?

Shri Liladhar Kotoki Yes Sir

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. The hon members sitting near him should allow him to speak uninterrupted

Shri Liladhar Kotoki This will not involve any additional financial liability to the Government because we could go by rail without paying anything from our pocket with the free pass But if I want to go to Bombay or to Madras and if I pay the additional air fare, I think there should be no objection on the part of the Government to accept this proposition Therefore I humbly request the hon Minister to accept the amendment of Shri Keshava, i.e, amendment No 2 *in toto* and also consider whether my amendment as suggested above can be accepted

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha. Sir, I have listened with great attention to the remarks made by hon Members from all sections of this House At the outset I had made it clear that this amending Bill became necessary only because of certain difficulties which we experienced in the operation of the Act and because certain clarification also were needed. There were some audit objections and the Law Ministry also said that the rules which we had framed in the Joint Committee appointed under this Act were not legal Otherwise, we would not have come forward with this amending Bill

My hon friend, Shri Punnoose, said that on the last occasion when the original Bill was brought before the House we had consultations with all the leaders and hon Members of other Parties This time, as I said we had no idea of giving any new concessions or making any new provisions It was just, as I said, that all the amendments were of a formal nature Therefore no consultation was necessary

So far as this new provision with regard to giving facilities of railway travel to the Ministers and Officers of Parliament is concerned ever since that concession was given to hon Members of this House, our friends, the Officers of Parliament and also the Ministers, have been demanding that this concession should be given to them also We just put it off Then at one time we thought that the Act governing the salaries and allowances of Ministers and Officers of Parliament should be amended But because this Bill came up, we thought why we should not take this opportunity and insert that clause and define it After all, that was an anomalous position and the Ministers or the Officers of Parliament are also hon Members I do not know how, by any stretch of imagination, you can debar them from having the right of an hon Member They must be Hon Members first before they can think of being Ministers Of course, as some hon friend has suggested, for six months they can remain so. But to become Officers of Parliament, they must first become hon Members Therefore, whatever amenities and

facilities with regard to railway travel are given to hon. Members must be given to the Ministers and Officers of Parliament. We have discussed at length as to why this concession was given to them.

Some hon. friends remarked that they must have facilities to go from one end of the country to the other to see our industrial plants and other things. All these reasons were advanced when this railway free pass was given to the hon. Members of this House Now, they say, "This railway pass would not do. We must have an air pass" I appreciate what you say.

My hon. friend, Shri Bharucha, has sometimes compared himself or the hon Members of this House with Ministers and sometimes he has come down.....

Shri Naushir Bharucha: No, no I have never compared myself with Ministers How can I do that?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: You grudge certain things which the Ministers get or enjoy. At the same time he asks why certain officials have got certain privileges which the hon Members do not get I think, if I can say with all respect, I do not like this idea of hon. Members trying to compare themselves with the officials with regard to certain facilities and allowances The allowances or the facilities or the pay do not make a person superior. I think so far as pay is concerned, the Secretaries are getting much more salary or allowances than our hon Prime Minister or other hon. Ministers. That does not make them superior in any way. So far as allowances and other facilities are concerned, the officials are in a different category. Hon. Members of Parliament are a type by themselves. They are different. You cannot compare them with officials.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: What about Ministers?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: You are grudging that the Ministers are on tour and that so much money has been spent on them. Perhaps my hon. friend has not realised how much money is spent for allowing free railway pass to all these hon Members. This was a new concession given to them. My hon. friend must bear in mind that these Ministers' tours and other things existed in the past also before this concession was given to hon Members If the hon Member will calculate it, it will run into several lakhs of rupees I am told it runs to Rs 6 lakhs They are different things.

I think this comparison is somewhat odious But with all respect I would again like to remind my hon friends that we should not lose sight of one thing and that is how critical both the public and the Press are. They are very critical I have got in my possession certain newspaper cuttings which I think most of our hon friends must have read So, I do not like to read them out here as to how they have criticised our facilities and privileges which we have voted for ourselves We must not forget this one thing—of course, we are a sovereign authority and can vote anything for ourselves—that if we vote certain things for other people the criticism does not become pointed But when you are the master and you get anything for yourself, like the master of the House or the host if he gets for himself anything, even the ordinary things which others get, the criticism becomes different. You can vote anything This Parliament is a supreme authority. We can say all these facilities must be given to our Members There is no bar. Nobody can stop you from doing that Therefore I say (*Interruption*) There are certain friends who would never like to do that But to those friends I would respectfully submit that we should not try at the present juncture when we are shouting and asking the people day and night to become austere and not to spend money on this and that.....

Shri Nambiar Bharatha: Rs. 20 lakhs for the hon. Ministers' tours!

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That is already there. It is not a new thing.

Formerly people did not question it so much, but now whenever you introduce a new thing—you can give, by all means, but.... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Minister must be allowed to proceed.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: If the Ministers would not have got all these things—I quite agree. But today if you add anything for the Ministers, the criticism would be there. I have no doubt in my mind. Therefore, I would submit that as far as possible we should try not to add to the burden of the Exchequer so far as privileges, facilities and amenities for hon. Members of this House are concerned. As I have said, you can do anything you like I cannot help it. If you want that not 12 coupons but 120 coupons should be given free.....

Shri Goray: Do not make it absurd

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha:..... how am I going to stop it? We had discussions with several hon. Members, outside the House, also with regard to air travel. Therefore we have decided to accept the amendment of Shri Keshava, i.e., the second amendment which is No. 28. There should be no confusion about it because there are two amendments that he has moved. Hon. Members, under the present Act, while attending the Session or after the Session, are entitled to travel by air and they get the air fare plus one-fourth. That privilege is there. Now, the new thing which we are going to accept is—during the Session there is no restriction on the intermediate journey. It may be two times, three times or five times, I do not know. The number is not restricted—that an hon. Member of the House can go to his constituency or his place of residence or whatever it may be and come back to Delhi and he will get the refund of that first-class railway fare from Delhi to his constituency. That is a concession, of course.

Some hon. friends have said that it is a concession for the rich. I do not know.

Some Hon. Members: It is.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Maybe, but those people who would like to go by air—at present they are going and they are feeling the difficulties—will get some refund. They will get this first-class fare refund which they were not getting before.

With regard to other facilities mentioned by some of my hon. friends, i.e., postal facilities and other things, I think the Joint Committee on the Salaries and Allowances of Members of both the Houses is quite competent to go into those things. We shall certainly consider what other facilities regarding postal and other things mentioned can be given. About medical facilities, we are going to accept some amendment which stands in the name of Shri Jaganatha Rao. Perhaps the House is aware, we have practically accepted this Contributory Health Scheme for hon. Members. The difficulty was this. It was not brought into operation because the Law Ministry said that the word Member is there and therefore under the C.H.S., like the Ministers and other officials, and government servants, Members are alone entitled, not their families. Now we are going to accept the amendment for the addition of their families after Members and families will be defined in the same manner as with regard to Ministers and other officials. With this, I hope the House will forgive me if I could not accede to the demands to which,—I do not know—in different circumstances, I would have gladly agreed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us take the Bill clause by clause.

Clause 2— (*Amendment of section 2*).

Shri Keshava: I have got an amendment. No; it is not for clause 2.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3— (*Amendment of section 3*).

Shri Keshava: I have got amendment No 2.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is for clause 5. The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 3A: amendment No. 25. Is it going to be moved? No. The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): I have given notice of an amendment in clause 4.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That relates to Clause 4A—new clause.

The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

New clause 4A.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 4A.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I beg to move amendment No. 41 which is similar to the one given notice of by my hon. friend Shri Keshava.

Some Hon. Members: We do not have it.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 28 was given notice of; he has not moved it. A similar amendment is being moved as No. 41—the same amendment—by Shri Jaganatha Rao. Because the House had had notice of it, there is no objection in another Member moving it.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: This amendment is for the insertion of section 4A and it reads thus:

Page 2, *after* line 17, *insert*—

'4A. Insertion of new section 5A.—After section 5 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

"5A Air travel facilities for interamediate journeys.—Where a member absents himself for less than fifteen days during a session of a House of Parliament for. . .

Shri Naushir Bharucha: How can it come just now?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He wants to add 4A new clause.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: He reads, after section 5. It should be after section 5.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it then 4A or 5A?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Clause 4A of this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right.

Shri Jaganatha Rao:

".....visiting his usual place of residence or any place in his parliamentary constituency, he shall be entitled to perfom that journey and the return journey by air on payment by him of the difference between the air fare and the first class railway fare in respect of each such journey; but the travelling allowances payable to him shall be regulated by section 5.

Explanation.—Where there is no air port at the usual place of residence of the member or in his parliamentary constituency, references to journeys by air shall be construed as references to journeys by air to the air port nearest his usual place of residence or his parliamentary constituency, as the case may be."'

In moving this amendment, I would like to point out that this amendment does not go too far. It will give only a facility to Members to perform intermediate journeys when the House is in session by paying the difference between the air fare and railway first class fare. This will give facility to Members. I do not say monetarily the Members would be benefited. But, the other fact to be borne in mind is that it does not throw an additional burden on the exchequer at a time when our economy is undergoing stresses and strains. I appeal to the House that this amendment should be accepted. Of course, there are other amendments to be moved by hon. Members. I feel this amendment would meet the ends of justice in the present circumstances.

Shri M. R. Masani: On a point of order, Sir,—I would ask for your ruling on this subject. The subject matter of the amendment which my hon. friend Shri Jaganatha Rao has moved is the same as the subject matter of the other amendments moved by Shri Keshava, Shri Naushir Bharucha and myself and several other Members of the House, which come later. I suggest a procedure may be devised by which all these amendments may be taken together and voted together. Otherwise, in a way, this is an attempt to by-pass all the other amendments. I am sure that is not the intention.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Which are those amendments?

Shri M. R. Masani: They are under clause 5 They have been moved formally. Notice has been given that they are moved. They should be taken together so that the sense of the House may be ascertained. Otherwise, later on, you may rule them out of order That is my suggestion.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: There is no harm in taking them together. If they are on the same subject, they can be discussed jointly.

Shri M R. Masani: This and the others should be taken together

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What are those amendments, may I know?

Clause 5— [*Substitution of new section for section 6 (Free transit by Railway)*]

Shri M R. Masani: My amendment No. 4, Shri Keshava's amendments Nos 2 and 18, Shri Naushir Bharucha's amendment No. 36.

Shri Keshava: My amendments are Nos 2 and 18.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: My amendment is No. 36.

Shri Jadhav: My amendment is No. 34.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug) Amendment No. 35.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Office will look into that. Amendments 2, 34, 35, 4, 18 and 36. If they are on the same subject, certainly we can take them together.

Shri M. R. Masani: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 22, *add*—

"Provided that, subject to the provisions of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 4, when a member travels by air in India he shall be entitled in respect of every such journey to a refund of an amount equal to one first class railway fare."

Shri Keshava: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 22,—

add at the end—

"and with one free non-transferable airway pass which shall entitle him to travel by air in India at any time between any of the following places *viz*. Delhi, the usual place of residence of the member and his constituency

Explanation.—Where there is no airport at the place of residence of the member or in his constituency, the member shall be entitled to travel by air from and to the nearest airport."

Shri Keshava: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 22, *add*—

"(1A) Every member shall be entitled to travel by air between Delhi, his usual place of residence, and his constituency during the Sessions of Parliament on payment of the difference between the first class fare and the air fare.

Provided that where there is no airport at the place of residence of the member or in his constituency, the member shall be entitled to travel by air on paying the difference between the first class fare and the air fare from and to the nearest airport between Delhi, his usual place of residence, and his constituency."

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

Page 2,—

after line 22, *insert*—

"(1A) Every member shall further be provided with twelve coupons every year, entitling him to travel free by air from any airport to any airport within India."

Shri Jadhav: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 22,—

add at the end—

"and to a free non-transferable airpass which shall entitle him to travel by air during the session of Parliament from Delhi to the nearest airport to his constituency and back and also to a free non-transferable pass which shall entitle him to travel in the State of his constituency at any time by state transport"

Shri Mohammed Imam: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 22,—

add at the end—

"and an airpass which shall entitle him to travel by air once a month during the session of Parliament from Delhi to the nearest airport to his constituency and back, provided the distance from Delhi to his usual place of residence is eight hundred miles or more."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All these amendments are before the House. Anybody wishing to speak?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Already spoken.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If there is earlier notice of a similar amendment on the same subject given, certainly that amendment should be put first to the House.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: When there are several amendments on the same subject, the one which includes all other things should be taken first. If this is passed, all the others would be barred.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They need not be put to the House.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If you take the one which has the lowest demand first. Even then the others will be barred. The one which gives most things to the Members should be first put to the House

Shri M. R. Masani: That is No 2.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put Shri Keshava's amendment to the vote of the House.

Shri M R. Masani: That is right

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 22, add at the end—

"and with one free non-transferable air-way pass which shall entitle him to travel by air in India at any time between any of the following places viz. Delhi, the usual place of residence of the member and his constituency.

Explanation.—Where there is no airport at the place of residence of the member or in his constituency, the member shall be entitled to travel by air from and to the nearest airport."

Those in favour will say "Aye".

Some Hon. Members: Aye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against will say "No".

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Ayes have it.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The Noes have it.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): The Noes have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: With the voices that was the only result that I could announce. That has been challenged now. Therefore I will have the bell rung.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Now it cannot be challenged.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I challanged it then and there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It was challenged as soon as I announced it, and he had that right It is perfectly in order Therefore I have asked the bell to be rung and the lobbies to be cleared

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The hon. Member is canvassing for votes openly here.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore) I am not canvassing, I am very sorry. I was doing no canvassing here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Every Member should be in his seat now

The Lok Sabha divided.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha (Palamau): I could not do it. I am for "Noes".

Shri C. D. Pande: My machine did not work I am for "Noes".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: With the addition of these two "Noes", the result of the division is as follows: Ayes 46; Noes 87.

The motion was adopted.

श्री ब० नु० तारिक : नोज में मेरा एक वोट भी जमा कर लिया जाये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो हो गया ।

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I request that amendment 36 be put to vote, because it refers to a totally different thing. I am not asking for a pass, I simply ask for 12 air coupons, which is in substance different from any other amendment.

Shri M. R. Masani: I wish amendment 4 also to be put to the House It is on another subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, *after* line 22, *insert*—

"(1A) Every member shall further be provided with twelve coupons every year, entitling him to travel free by air from any airport to any airport within India"

Those in favour will say "Aye".

Some Hon Members: Aye.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those against will say "No"

Some Hon. Members: No

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Noes have it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The Ayes have it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the lobbies be cleared.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I have to make a submission. I was in the library I just started as soon as I heard the bell, and I was detained outside

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a bigger question. We will consider it afterwards. My room is farther away than the library.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): It must be changed. All the more reason why it should be changed

15 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put the question again.

The question is.

Page 2, *after* line 22, *insert*—

"(1A) Every Member shall further be provided with twelve coupons every year, entitling him to travel free by air from any airport to any airport within India.".

The Lok Sabha divided.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East): I have forgotten to press the button on my table.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Negligence should not be condoned, but I shall add one to which side?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: To 'Ayes'.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved-Sch Tribes): Some hon. Member is sitting in the wrong place.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Mine also could not work

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Did he forget to press the button or it did not work?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): It did not work. I am for 'Noes'.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes: *56, Noes: 97.

Division No. 4] AYES 15·02 hrs.]

Ajit Singh, Shri	Bharucha, Shri Naushir	Deb, Shri P.G.
Ayyakannu, Shri	Brij Narayan Brijesh, Pandit	Dixit, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S.M	Chaudhuri, Shri T.K.	Gaikwad, Shri S.K
Banerji, Shri P.B.	Chavan, Shri D.R.	Ghare, Shri A.V.

*This figure was subsequently corrected as 55 *vide* Debates dated the 15th December, 1958.

Ghodasar, Shri Fatehsinh
Ghosal, Shri
Ghose, Shri Subiman
Godsora, Shri S.C.
Goray, Shri
Gupta, Shri Sadhan
Haider, Shri
Imam, Shri Mohamed
Iyer, Shri Easwara
Jadhav, Shri
Kamble, Shri B.C
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Khadilkar, Shri
Kodiyan, Shri
Kumbhar, Shri
Mahagaonkar, Shri
Mahanty, Shri
Mahendra Pratap, Raja
Majhi, Shri R.C.
Manay, Shri
Masani, Shri M.R.
Mehta, Shri Asoka
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Mullick, Shri B.C.
Nayar, Shri V.P.
Perulekar, Shri
Prodhan, Shri B C
Punnoose, Shri
Rejendra Singh, Shri
Ram Garib, Shri
Ramam, Shri
Rao, Shri T.B. Vittal
Reddy, Shri Nagi
Sahu, Shri Bhagabat
Salunke, Shri Balasaheb
Samantsinhar, Dr.
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Siva Raj, Shri
Soren, Shri
Sugandhi, Shri
Thimmaiah, Shri
Valvi, Shri
Vedakumari, Kumari M

NOES

Abdul Lateef, Shri
Achar, Shri
Anirudh Sinha, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Barman, Shri
Barupal, Shri P L
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Birbal Singh, Shri
Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Shri K.K
Das, Shri Shree Narayan
Dasappa, Shri
Datar, Shri
Deo, Shri Shanker
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri M L.
Eachuran, Shri I
Ganaguthy, Shri
Gandhi, Shri Feroze
Ganpati Ram, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Sardar
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jangde, Shri
Jhulan Sinha, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kedaria, Shri C.M
Keshava, Shri
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Krishnaswami, Dr
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati
Malviya, Shri K.B
Mansen, Shri
Maniyangadan, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri M D
Mehdi, Shri S A
Melkote Dr
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Misra, Shri R.R.
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
Naidu, Shri Govindarajulu
Nallakuva, Shri
Nanjappa, Shri
Narasimha, Shri
Nathwani, Shri
Negi Shri Nek Ram
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Oza, Shri
Pande, Shri C D
Patel, Shri N.N
Radhamohan Singh, Shri
Radha Raman, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rahman, Shri M.H
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Ram Krishan, Shri
Ram Shanker Lal, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr
Ramakrishnan, Shri P.R
Ramanand Shastri, Swami
Ramaswami, Shri S V.
Rampure, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri D V.
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Reddy Shri Rami
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sahodrabai, Shrimati
Samanta, Shri S C
Selku, Shri
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shri Manubhai
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Pandit K.C.
Sharma, Shri R.C.
Singh, Shri H.P
Singh, Shri M.N
Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinlak, Shri Nardeo
Somani, Shri
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Tariq, Shri A.M.
Tewari, Shri Dwarkanath
Tiwary, Pandit D.N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Upadhyay, Pandit Mumaheswar Dutt

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 4 moved by Shri M. R. Masani.

The question is:

Page 2, *after* line 22, *add*:

"Provided that, subject to the provisions of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 4, when a member travels by air in India he shall be entitled in respect of every such journey to a refund of an amount equal to one first class railway fare.".

Those in favour may say 'Aye'.

Some Hon. Members: 'Aye'.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Those against may say 'No'.

Several Hon. Members: 'No'

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the 'Noes' have it

Some Hon. Members: The 'Ayes' have it

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the Lobby be cleared

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Could we hear the hon Prime Minister on this subject?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no subject just at present before the House Only the division is there

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Ministers have got their Railway passes now So, where is the need now to talk?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: I shall now Put the question again

The question is:

Page 2, *after* line 22, *add*

"Provided that, subject to the provisions of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 4, when a member travels by air in India he shall be entitled in respect of every such journey to a refund of an amount equal to one first class railway fare"

Now, there ought not to be any complaint that any hon Member has not been able to press his button. Every hon Member should be ready. Now there will be division

The Lok Sabha divided

Ayes 53, Noes 104

Division No. 5] AYES **15·07 hrs.]**

Assar, Shri
Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath
Banerjee, Shri S M
Beck, Shri Ignace
Bharucha, Shri Naushir
Brij Narayan "Brijesh," Pandit
Chaudhuri, Shri T K
Deb, Shri P G
Dige, Shri
Gaikwad, Shri B K
Ghare, Shri A V
Ghodasar, Shri Patehsinh
Ghosal, Shri
Ghose, Shri Subiman
Ghosh, Shri N R
Godsora, Shri S C
Gorsy, Shri
Gupta, Shri Sadhan
Halder, Shri
Imam, Shri Muhamed
ver, Shri Easwara
adhar, Shri
Jaipal Singh, Shri
Kamble, Shri B C
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Khadilkar Shri
Kodiyan, Shri
Kumbhar, Shri
Kunhan, Shri
Mahagaonkar Shri
Mahanty, Shri
Mahendra Pratap Raja
Majhi, Shri R C
Manay, Shri
Masani, Shri M R
Mehta, Shri Asoka
Mukerjee, Shri H N
Nath Pai, Shri
Nayar, Shri V P
Parulekar, Shri
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Prodhan, Shri B.C
Punnoose, Shri
Rajendra Singh, Shri
Ram Garib, Shri
Reddy, Shri Nagi
Rungsung Suisa, Shri
Salunke, Shri Balasaheb
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Siva Raj, Shri
Soren, Shri
Tangamani, Shri
Thimmaiah, Shri

NOES

Abdul Lateef, Shri
Achar, Shri
Ajit Singh, Shri
Aniruddh Sinha, Shri
Ayyakannu, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Barman, Shri
Barupal, Shri P L
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Chuni Lal, Shri
Das, Shri K K
Das, Shri M M
Das, Shri Shree Narayan
Dasappa, Shri
Datar, Shri
Deo, Shri Shanker
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dwivedi, Shri M L
Eacharan, Shri I
Ganapathy, Shri
Gandhi, Shri Feroze
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Sardar
Jagjivan, Ram, Shri
Jangde, Shri
Jhulan Sinha, Shri
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kotoki Shri Lakshdhar
Kudaria, Shri C M
Keshava, Shri
Krishna, Shri M.R
Krishnaswami, J

Kunzel, Shri B N.
Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati
Maiti, Shri N.B.
Malviya, Shri K B
Mansen, Shri
Mandal, Shri J.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mauriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri M.D.
Mehdi, Shri S A
Melkote, Dr.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Misra, Shri R.R.
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
Naidu, Shri Govindarajulu
Nallakoya, Shri
Nanjappa, Shri
Narsindjn, Shri
Nathwani, Shri
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Oza, Shri
Padalu, Shri K V.
Pande, Shri C.D
Patel, Shri N N
Radhamohan Singh, Shri
Radha Raman, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Rahman, Shri M H
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Ram Krishan, Shri
Ram Shanker Lal, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr
Ramakrishnan, Shri P R
Ramaswami, Shri S V
Ramaswamy, Shri P
Rampure, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Rao, Shri D V
Reddy, Shri Rami
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sahodrabai, Shrimati
Sahu, Shri Bhagabat
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Samantsinhar, Dr.
Saiku, Shri
Shah, Shri Manubhai
Shah, Shri Manubhai
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Pandit K C
Sharma, Shri R.C.
Singh, Shri H.P.
Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Somani, Shri
Sonawane, Shri
Subbarayan, Dr P
Subaramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Tariq, Shri A.M
Tewari, Shri Dwarkanath
Tiwary, Pandit D N
Tola Ram, Shri
Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dutt
Varma, Shri B B

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I shall put amendment No 41 moved by Shri Jaganatha Rao to vote

Shri Mohammed Imam: I press my amendment No 35

Some Hon Members: That is barred

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think this has been decided upon already, when Shri Naushir Bharucha's amendment for provision of twelve coupons was voted upon.

Shri Mohammed Imam: No, this is different

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me read the amendment Yes, I appreciate this is different in the sense that in the case of the other amendment all the twelve coupons may be exhausted in one month, whereas here it is only one in a month, and there is the proviso also that the distance from Delhi to the usual place of residence should be eight hundred miles or more

The question is:

Page 2, line 22, *add* at he end:

"and an airpass which shall entitle him to travel by air once a month during the session of Parliament from Delhi to the nearest airport to his constituency and back, provided the distance from Delhi to his usual place of residence is eight hundred miles or more"

The motion was negatived

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Now, I shall put amendment No 41 by Shri Jaganatha Rao to the vote of the House

The question is

Page 2, *after* line 17, *insert*.

"4A *Insertion of Section 5A*. After section 5 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted namely —

"5A *Air travel facilities for intermediate journeys*—Where a member absents himself for less than fifteen days during a session of a House of Parliament for visiting his usual place of residence or any place in his parliamentary constituency, he shall be entitled to perform that journey and the return journey by air on payment by him of the difference between the air fare and the first class

railway fare in respect of each such journey; but the travelling allowances payable to him shall be regulated by section 5.

Explanation.—Where there is no air port at the usual place of residence of the member or in his parliamentary constituency, reference to journeys by air shall be construed as reference to journeys by air to the air port nearest his usual place of residence or his parliamentary constituency, as the case may be.".

Those in favour may say 'Aye'

Some Hon. Members: 'Aye'

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Those against may say 'No'.

Some Hon Members: 'No'.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: I think the 'Ayes' have it....

Some Hon. Members: The 'Noes' have it

Raja Mahendra Pratap: The voice of the 'Noes' was louder

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the Lobby be cleared.

(Interruptions by Several Hon. Members)

Several Hon. Members: No, no

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: If the House does not want it, Government are not particular about it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: We do not want crumbs

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): This is an amendment moved by a private Member. Government have indicated with reference to that that if the House choose, it may accept it. If the House does not want it, I would advise the hon. Member to withdraw it.

Some Hon. Members: Withdraw, withdraw.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Withdraw it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But that does not give any indication of how we can decide it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Permission is given to withdraw it.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I was given to understand by the hon. Minister that my amendment would be acceptable to Government. That was why I moved it. I do not understand why hon. Members should introduce heat into this *(interruptions)*. By moving my amendment, and the House accepting it, I thought Members would have an additional facility ..

Several Hon. Members: No, no. Withdraw

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Then I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it the pleasure of the House that permission be granted to the hon. Member to withdraw his amendment (No. 4)?

Several Hon. Members: Yes, yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Shri Jaipal Singh: On a point of order

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In what connection does he want to raise a point of order?

Shri Jaipal Singh: In this House, it is always the practice to decide such questions by majority vote. Now I find some hon. Member from the other side telling you that he thought that the Treasury Benches had accepted something he was doing. I want to know what is the position.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The position is very clear. A private Member had given notice of an amendment. He had not given proper notice. I could admit it only if the Government were going to accept it. Then I was given to understand that the Government were inclined to accept it. Therefore, the hon. Member says that he moved it. I also waived notice. Now when the House has expressed this opinion, he sought permission of the House to withdraw it, and the House has given that permission.

Shri Jaipal Singh: You were given to understand or you understood something. Then you were given to understand something else subsequently. I just want to know at what stage you waived notice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only when I received notice, could I know that that amendment was intended to be moved. It was then that I learnt that Government were going to accept it. That is all. There is nothing difficult in this.

We proceed further.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Clause 5 provides free passes to the Ministers. We want to oppose it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not enough if one Member stands up and says he opposes it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: We want a division on that.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I beg to move....

Shri Jaipal Singh: On a point of order. The hon. Minister is not addressing the House from his seat. He is not in his proper place.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When voting is not taking place, he can sit in another seat.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 39, *after* "shall be" *insert*—

"and shall be deemed always to have been".

Page 3, *for* lines 1 to 5, *substitute*—

"(4) A member who on ceasing to be a member surrenders his pass shall, if he performs any return journey by rail of the nature referred to in sub-section (1) of section 4, be entitled and be deemed always to have been entitled in respect of that journey to an amount equal to one first class fare".

Amendment No. 30 relates to clause 5 which replaces section 6 of the principal Act by a new section. The object of the amendment is to provide that a Member, before receiving a free railway pass, shall be deemed always to have been entitled to the payment of railway fare. The amendment gives retrospective effect to the provision.

Amendment No. 31 also pertains to clause 5 and like amendment No. 30, seeks to give retrospective effect to the provision in regard to payment of railway fare after the surrender of the railway pass.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: On a point of clarification. In view of the grant of passes to Ministers under clause 5, may we know whether it will make any difference to their TA bills after this Act comes into force, or will the TA rules remain the same?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: TA rules regarding official tours will remain the same. I had explained this point in the beginning.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They can utilise either the TA rules or this pass.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: He cannot have it both ways. It is obvious.

Shri Jaipal Singh: On a point of order.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The Ministers cannot have it both ways...

Shri Jaipal Singh: When a point of order is raised, it must be given priority.

May I request you, Sir, very humbly, most humbly, very humbly again, to look at the Rules of Procedure that you yourself have asked us to observe? I refer to rule 351, page 149.

> "A member desiring to make any observations on any matter before the House shall speak from his place....".

I humbly submit that the hon Minister is not in his place

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ordinarily, when a Member has to speak, he should do so from his place That is correct. But a Member in charge of a Bill can speak from any place where he is put There is no hindrance in that That is also allowed

Shri Jaipal Singh: That is not the practice in the House of Commons

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then we differ from the House of Commons in this respect.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I want a clarification in regard to amendment No. 30 where the words "and shall be deemed always to have been" are sought to be added I do not exactly understand what is the intention of the hon. Minister—after getting the passes they can claim refund retrospectively? I want an explanation.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: There is no question of Ministers in this case. I had explained at the outset that some cases had happened like that, not to the Ministers, but in relation to Members of the other House. So far as Members of this House are concerned, this difficulty did not arise. Ministers are not entitled....

Shri Naushir Bharucha: If a Minister has travelled, let us say, in April 1958, then he might as well claim it.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: How can he claim it?

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): On a point of clarification. Under the Constitution, a person is entitled to become a Minister without being a Member of either House of Parliament for at least six months. Here it is said:

> "Every member shall be provided with one free non-transferable first class pass which shall entitle him to travel at any time by any railway in India.
>
> *Explanation.*—For the purposes of this sub-section, a member shall include a Minister as defined in the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952 .. ".

So even if he is not a Member, he can claim it

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: This point also was made clear by me The Minister will not have that privilage so long as he does not become a Member

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The point has been made clear, that only Members can utilise that pass, and Ministers who are not Members will not have that pass Therefore, as Members they would be getting the advantage of the pass, not as Ministers.

Shri Jaipal Singh: On a point of order. I am just trying to get a clarification

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: From my experience, none of the previous observations of the hon. Member constituted a point of order.

Shri Jaipal Singh: We become wiser as we go ahead, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I want an explanation. Just as you in that Chair have a special place which no one can take while you are there and you get a certain sanctity because you are there, similarly the Leader of the House has a particular place. Similarly, the Leader of the Opposiion has a place. We have not one here and somebody has taken his place.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am there.

Shri Jaipal Singh: If he were the Leader of the Opposition he would not be there. You will forgive me, I am sorry I have to say this because let us be fair to ourselves. I want to know one thing when we are setting up traditions. I accept your ruling. You yourself said that we would have our own behaviour. But I do not know whether the hon Member who has taken the very honoured place of the Leader of the House has any right to be there. He often sits there I know. *(Interruptions)*.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Have leaders changed?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

I have already said what I thought under the circumstances. There is nothing that I can add. This would mean that the Prime Minister cannot move this way or that way, and that when he is here, he must keep to his seat and he cannot move for consultations with his colleagues He may have to consult others; and therefore, it is not necessary that that seat should remain vacant when the Prime Minister just came in for division or when he is talking to his other colleagues I think there is no harm in allowing an hon. Member to speak from that seat for some time. There ought not to be any further discussion.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I do not wish to be misrepresented. There is not one hon. Member in this whole House who moves about more than the hon. Member who has occupying the seat of the Leader of the House. We know that. That is not my question. My question is not whether I have a right to come and seek your advice or anybody else's advice. I am not preventing the Leader of the House from going here or there to talk to his colleagues. That is not the point.

The point is here is an hon. Member, who happens to be the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and who is rightly to give the lead to the House for setting up traditions; has he got the right to occupy the place of the Leader of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have said it once; I have said it twice. There is nothing that I can say further. Now, we should proceed further.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I have not been much wiser for the clarification given. As I understand it, it seems that the travelling allowance rules will remain the same when the Ministers are on official tour. Presumably, on official tours also they will utilise their passes for the purpose of travelling Their passess are not confined to non-official tours alone. I want to know, now that they get the passes and have not to pay the railway fares, whether they will be entitled to draw the same travelling allowance as they are entitled to draw at present.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What I understood the hon. Minister to say was that these passes would be utilised by the Ministers only when they are not on official tours.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: At least that is not the law we are making

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When he travels as a Member alone he will utilise it.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: He has got the pass as a Minister and not as a Member.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He gets the pass as a Member.

Shri Punnoose: Does it mean that when he is on a non-official tour he will keep the pass in his pocket and use the other right?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If he keeps the pass in his pocket we cannot prevent it. There is no harm if he does not use it.

The question is:

Page 2, line 39,—

after "shall be" *insert*—

"and shall be deemed always to have been".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3,—

for lines 1 to 5, *substitute*—

"(4) A member who on ceasing to be a member surrenders his pass shall, if he performs any return journey by rail of the nature referred to in sub-section (1) of section 4, be entitled and be deemed always to have been entitled in respect of that journey to an amount equal to one first class fare.".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Halder (Diamond Harbour-Reserved-Sch. Castes): I would like to move my amendment, No. 23.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member did not get up when I enquired. He may do so now.

Shri Haldar: Sir, I move my amendment No. 23.

Page 2, *after* line 22, *add* at the end—

"and a free air pass which shall entitle him to travel by air at any time to and from places where there are no Railway lines but are connected by air only.".

Shri Jagdish Awasthi: Sir, I move my amendment:

Page 2, lines 24 and 25,—

Omit "a Minister as defined in the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952, and ".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put the amendments to vote.

The question is:

Page 2,—

after line 22, *add*—

add at the end—

"and a free air pass which shall *entitle him to travel by air at* any time to and from places where there are no Railway lines but are connected by air only.".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, lines 24 and 25,—

Omit "a Minister as defined in the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952, and".

The motion was negatived.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2,—

after line 22, *add*—

"(1A) Every member shall be entitled to travel by air between Delhi, his usual place of residence, and his constituency during the Sessions of Parliament on payment of the difference between the first class fare and the air fare.

Provided that where there is no airport at the place of residence of the member or in his constituency, the member shall be entitled to travel by air on paying the difference between the first class fare and the air fare from and to

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

the nearest airport between Delhi, his usual place of residence, and his constituency.".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 22,—

add at the end—

"and to a free non-transferable airpass which shall entitle him to travel by air-plane during the session of Parliament from Delhi to the nearest airport to his constituency and back and also to a free non-transferable pass which shall entitle him to travel in the State of his constituency at any time by State transport.".

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes—93; Noes—55.

Division No. 6] **AYES** **15·31 hrs.]**

Abdul Lateef, Shri
Achar, Shri
Ajit Singh, Shri
Alva, Shri Joachim
Ayyakannu, Shri
Barupal, Shri P L.
Basappa, Shri
Bhagat Shri B R
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Chettiar, Shri R Ramanathan
Das, Shri M.M.
Das, Shri Shree Narayan
Dasappa, Shri
Datar, Shri
Deo, Shri Shanker
Desai, Shri Morarji
Eacharan, Shri J
Ganapathy, Shri
Ganpati Ram, Shri
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Sardar
Jadhav Shri
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jhulan Sinha, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kedaria, Shri C.M.
Khan, Shri Sadath Ali
Krishna, Shri M R.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati
Malviya, Shri K.B.
Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Shri J
Maniyangadan, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur, Shri M. D.
Matin, Qazi
Mehdi, Shri S.A
Melkote, Dr.
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Misra, Shri R R
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
Naidu Shri Govindarajulu
Nallakaya, Shri
Nanjappa, Shri
Nathwani, Shri
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Oza, Shri
Padalu, Shri K.V
Pahadia, Shri
Panna Lal, Shri
Patel, Shri N N.
Radha Raman, Shri
Rahman, Shri M.H.
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Ram Krishan, Shri
Ram Shanker Lal, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ramanand Shastri, Swami
Ramaswami, Shri S V.
Rampure, Shri
Rane, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Rao, Shri D.V
Reddy Shri Rami
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Sahodrabai, Shrimati
Sahu, Shri Bhagabat
Samantsinhar, Dr.
Sarku Shri
Shah, Shri Manubhai
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri R C
Singh, Shri H P
Singh, Shri M N
Sinha, Shri Girendra Prasad
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Subbarayan, Dr P
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Tariq, Shri A.M.
Tewari, Shri Dwarkanath
Thirumala Rao, Shri
Tiwary, Pandit D.N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dutt
Vedakumari, Kumari M.

NOES

Astra, Shri
Awasthi, Shri Jagadish
Banerjee, Shri Prasanthanath
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Beck, Shri Ignace
Bharucha, Shri Nausher
Braj Raj Singh, Shri
Brij Narayan "Brijesh," Pandit
Chaudhuri, Shri T.K.
Chavan, Shri D.R.
Dasgupta, Shri B.
Deb, Shri P.G.
Dige, Shri
Gaikwada, Shri B.K.
Gandhi, Shri Feroze
Ghare, Shri A.V.
Ghodasar, Shri Fatesinh
Ghosal, Shri
Ghose, Shri Bimal
Ghose, Shri Subiman
Godsora, Shri S.C.
Gorey, Shri
Gupta, Shri Sadhan

Halder, Shri
Hoda, Shri
Imam, Shri Mohamed
Iyer, Shri Easwara
Jaipal Singh, Shri
Jangde, Shri
Kamble, Dr.
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Khadilkar, Shri
Kodiyan, Shri
Krishnaswami, Dr.
Kumbhar, Shri
Kunhan, Shri
Mahagaonkar, Shri
Majhi, Shri C.R.
Manaj, Shri
Masani, Shri M.R.
Mullick, Shri B.C.
Nath Pai, Shri
Nayar, Shri V.P.
Parulekar, Shri
Pradhan, Shri B.C.
Rajendra Singh, Shri
Ram Garib, Shri
Raman, Shri
Reddy, Shri Nagi
Salunke, Shri Balasaheb
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Siva Raj, Shri
Soren, Shri
Sugandhi, Shri
Tangamani, Shri

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—(*Amendment of Section 7*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall put clause 6 to the vote of the House

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have an amendment No. 32.

I beg to move.

Page 3,—

for lines 15 to 19, *substitute*—

"Where the interval between the adjournment of a House of Parliament or, as the case may be, one sitting of a committee and the re-assembly of that House or the next sitting of the committee at the same place.".

Shri Jaipal Singh: No, no. Go back to your place.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: This amendment relates to clause 6 of the Bill. It is a mere rewording of the amendment as it stands in the Bill which was thought to be faulty wording. It was liable to give the impression that the interval of seven days would be counted as between the adjournment of a House and its re-assembly or the end of a sitting of a Committee and its next sitting. The amendment places it beyond doubt that the interval relates to the adjournment of a House or, as the case may be, one sitting of a Committee and the re-assembly of the House or the next sitting of the Committee at the same place. Only the position of the words 'as the case may be' has been shifted.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, there has been so much commotion in the House that we have not heard what he has read.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3,—

for lines 15 to 19, *substitute*—

"Where the interval between the adjournment of a House of Parliament or, as the case may be, one sitting of a committee and the re-assembly of that House or the next sitting of the committee at the same place".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill.

New Clause 6A

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an amendment for a new clause 6A.

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): Sir, I beg to move my amendment No. 39.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, on a point of order. Earlier when the hon. Minister made 'sputnik' all over the place

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

as the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs does, you said that the Ministers can do so. But may I point out that he is an ordinary hon. Member and he has shifted from his place to this? Is that in order? (*Interruptions*).

An Hon Member: Why not they speak from their own seats?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Normally, Members should be in their seats and they should speak from their own places. Even Ministers I would even advise the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that he should be in his seat when he is going to speak But I have just said that there was nothing constitutional or legal against it and therefore, we should not be so sensitive or touchy that we should go on hammering it again and again

Shri Jaipal Singh: I have no objection to any aspiring hon Members occupying front seats.. .(*Interruptions*) But the point is that you had yourself been pleased to give a ruling and I now find that ruling defied. That is my point

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will advise the hon. Members to be in their seats when they have to speak unless they want to come to the front benches because they could not be heard from their benches

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Sir, inobedience to your ruling, I move my amendment from my own seat I beg to move:

Page 3,—

after line 19, *insert—*

'6A. *Amendment of section 8*— In section 8 of the principal Act, for the word "medical" the words "medical facilities for himself and for members of his family and to such" shall be substituted.'

This amendment seeks to insert a new clause 6A which seeks to amend section 8 of the principal Act. Under the principal Act, only the Member is entitled to medical facilities. Now we are contributing to the health scheme and therefore, it would not entail any additional expenditure on the Exchequer

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3,—

after line 19, *insert—*

'6*A Amendment of section* 8.— In section 8 of the principal Act, for the word "medical" the words "medical facilities for himself and for members of his family and to such" shall be substituted'

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is.

"That new Clause 6A stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 6A was added to the Bill.

Clause 7

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Sir, what about my amendment about providing jeeps in every district?. . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member knows that we have to give notice of amendments in time and in writing He has not done it.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Sir, I beg to move my amendment No. 40.

Page 4.—

omit lines 10 to 17.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the reaction of the hon. Minister.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I will accept it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 4,—

omit lines 10 to 17

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"Clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 8, 1, Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 8, 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Sir, I beg to move

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed";

Shri Ranga (Tenali): Mr Deputy-Speaker,

Shri Jaipal Singh: Have you called him, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now call him.

Shri Ranga: I am extremely sorry that the amendment moved by Shri Jaganatha Rao.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But the objection taken by Shri Jaipal Singh was valid in this sense.

Shri Ranga: I wanted to draw your attention by saying 'Mr. Deputy-Speaker.'

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has to stand in his seat and I have to call him.

Shri Ranga: I accept your ruling and start again Mr Deputy-Speaker, I wish that the amendment moved by Shri Jaganatha Rao and which came to be withdrawn had not been withdrawn at all.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Which side did you vote?

Shri Ranga: There was no vote on it It is very unfortunate

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is an hon Member in this House right in saying that it should not have been withdrawn, in the third reading stage?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Exactly The Member is not justified in saying such and such amendment ought not to have been withdrawn and a Bill would have been improved if this had been done or what is done ought not to have been done or what is not done ought to have been done

Shri Ranga: Quite a large number of us who are obliged to come to the House from long distances in this country where our constituencies happen to be do feel very great inconvenience and especially so when we find it necessary to go to our constituencies during the course of the session as we have to spend too much of our time on the train and undergo the incidental inconveniences and troubles. It was one of the most important reasons why, for a long time, we have been pressing this need upon the attention of the country and our own fellow Members in Parliament that we should be given an opportunity of paying the difference between our railway pass and the air fare to enable us to go to our con-

[Shri Ranga]

stituencies from time to time whenever the need arises, to get into contact with our constituencies during the course of the session. Unfortunately, that idea has not been approved by the House and did not also appeal to the Members of the House. Therefore, we are deprived of that convenience which we wanted to obtain through the approval of the House only in order to better discharge our duties to our constituencies. That is all that I wish to say.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to congratulate the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs in having piloted on a very rare occasion a Bill through Parliament, and also doing that from the sacrosanct place of the Leader of the House. Sir, you will again forgive me if I repeat my objection to his being there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now I take objection to that. After having said about it once, twice, thrice, it ought to be left at that.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I object to his being the Leader of the House: I have no objection to the place as such.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already said that after having mentioned it once, twice, thrice and four times, the matter should be left at that.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I leave it, Sir, but I shall raise it again, if you will forgive me, because I feel strongly about the matter. We must have certain conventions, and if conventions have any value we must respect them.

I feel whatever has happened, whatever has been happening in this country is all right, but I think we should be honest with ourselves; because the very essence of this Bill has been that we should be so enabled as to be able to do more parliamentary work within the minimum period. Sir, I am not concerned whether we get free air passes, railway passes or A.C.C. passes; that is not really pricking me. But I do feel that my hon. friends on the other side have let themselves down in inflicting on us something contrary to their professions. They are not being witnesses to their professions. They have been preaching from house-tops the picture of a classless society where everybody would be equally treated.

What is it that they have supported in this Bill? They are discriminating. It is not a question whether so and so is a Minister; that is not the point. How do they bring about a classless society? I am not thinking now of a classless society in the country at large, but in their own realm, in their own sphere, where by their conduct, by their example, they could show to the rest of the world "yes, we do believe in it". No, they don't. They have asked for themselves certain privileges. I am not denying that to them, because I do believe that a Minister should be more comfortable than others. Why do I say he should be more comfortable? Because I think if he is not comfortable he will not be able to do his work.

It is all a question of work. We should be able to do more parliamentary work. That is my basis in agreeing with them. Yes, they have done that. But they have put themselves up in a special niche. I do not know how long they will last there—I really do not know. I am not worried about elections and the like. I belong to an area the general wilderness of which the Ministers are frightened to visit. Ministers are frightened to visit those areas because those niches are not there. There is no quasi-military protection and the like. They like to be in places where they have a guard of honour to salute, but when it comes to going about off the main road Ministers are invisible.

Sir. I want to make one request to Government, particularly my very dear friend there. He is very fortunate in coming from the same State as myself, and hence there is that weakness on my part. That is why I advise him not to be where he is, because he will be safer elsewhere, not where he wants to be. I am very happy that he has been able to carry the House. But,—as my hon. friend, Shri Ranga was permitted by you, Sir, to express a different opinion from what the House had decided, I also have a right to say, if you will permit me, if you will forgive me, something in simular terms—if voice voting was any index of the way the House felt, on more than one occasion, I say, we on this side had the game. But I am not disputing it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be an aspersion on the Chair to say "if voice voting was any indication about the majority" etc. If the hon. Member doubts my decision, doubts the decision of the Chair, I cannot permit that.

Shri Jaipal Singh: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then what does he mean by saying that his side had the day on more than one occasion, and a different result was arrived at or a different decision was taken?

Shri Jaipal Singh: No, Sir; that was not on the Chair—I am always with the Chair, as you are aware. What I meant was, if things had not been enforced, if we had only to go by the voice vote. Some people may have a bigger throat than others; one throat is not equal to the other, I am prepared to accept that; but I would never dream of challenging any ruling of the Chair, let there be no mistake about it.

But that was the way I understood the situation. Then, everybody sitting on this side does not belong to this side, in the sense that, because of the seating arrangements in this House, people are sitting on this side who should not normally be on this side. What I mean is, by arrangement, Sir, this is the Opposition side. That is what I was trying to get at. It is very very confusing for a person with an open mind like myself to know exactly which way the shouting is going on. But that is the general impression I got.

Another difficulty I find in my own mind, not in regard to this particular Bill, is that after all we come to decisions not merely on the merits of the debate that take place here. They are very important, no doubt. But we go out into the lobbies and elsewhere where people express their opinion, and one gets a certain impression as to which way the House is thinking. One may be wrong mathematically, I accept that. I may be very wrong in thinking that everybody else agrees with me, and when voting comes they all vote against.

But, Sir, what I feel is that we are somewhat heading for a socialist pattern of society. I do not want to take any more time of the House. I do say that this Bill will become law very soon. I am very doubtful as to whether we really mean it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.48 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1955-56 AND 1956-57

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up Demands for Excess Grants (Railways).

DEMAND NO. 13—REVENUE—APPROPRIATION TO DEVELOPMENT FUND

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 4,64,49,479 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Revenue-Appropriation to Development Fund' for the year ended the 31st day of March 1956"

DEMAND NO. 15—CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LINES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum of Rs. 8,67,331 be granted to the President to make good an excess of the grant in respect of 'Construction of New Lines' for the year ended the 31st day of March 1956"

DEMAND NO. 1—REVENUE—RAILWAY BOARD

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum of Rs. 1,42,546 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Revenue-Railway Board' for the year ended the 31st day of March 1957".

DEMAND NO. 3—REVENUE-PAYMENT TO WORKED LINES AND OTHERS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 90,879 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect 'Revenue-Payment to worked lines and others' for the year ended the 31st day of March 1957".

DEMAND NO. 5—REVENUE-WORKING EXPENSES-REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,87,86,101 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Revenue-Working Expenses-Repairs and Maintenance' for the year ended the 31st day of March 1957".

DEMAND NO. 8—REVENUE-WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION OTHER THAN STAFF AND FUEL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 32,53,447 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Revenue Working expenses-Operation other than Staff and Fuel' for the year ended the 31st day of March 1957".

DEMAND NO. 9—REVENUE-WORKING EXPENSES-MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs 1,46,86,582 be granted to the President to make good an excess of the grant in respect of 'Revenue-Working Expenses-Miscellaneous Expenses' for the year ended the 31st day of March 1957"

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Sir, before discussion is initiated on the Excess Demands for 1955-56 and 1956-57 which were presented to the House on the 24th November, 1958, I beg to submit a point of clarification

As Excess Demand for Rs 1,34,842 was presented to the House on the 24th November, 1958, under Demand No. 15 for 1955-56, representing the actual excess over the voted Grant of Rs 6·22 crores as shown in the audited Appropriation Accounts.

The Secretariat of the House (Public Accounts Committee Branch), however, brought to notice that, in strict conformity with the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee in para. 3 of their Ninth Report, the Demand for Excess Grant for 1955-56 under Demand No. 18 should be for Rs. 8,67,331, after

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

adding a further entry of Rs. 7,32,489 shown in the aforesaid para. (representing an erroneous credit in the accounts but for which the excess would have been Rs. 8,67,381), to the excess of Rs. 1,34,842 over the voted Grant as shown in the Appropriation Accounts. It may be mentioned that, against this erroneous credit there was an erroneous adjustment in the opposite direction of Rs 7·74 lakhs as referred to in page 67 of Appropriation Accounts. As advised by the Public Accounts Committee, however, the amount of excess demand over the voted grant of Rs 6·22 crores under Demand No 15 for *1955-56 has been modified from* Rs. 1,34,842 to Rs. 8,67,331

15.50 hrs.

[SHRI JAIPAL SINGH *in the Chair*]

I may take this opportunity of informing the House that instructions were issued to the railways, immediately on receipt of Public Accounts Committee's ninth report, to avoid recurrence of erroneous adjustments in accounts' referred to in para 3 of the report.

Mr Chairman: There are several cut motions May I know which of the cut motions are sought to be moved?

Shri Jadhav (Malegaon): Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum.

Delay in re-transfer of employees in Southern Railway who were transferred due to Divisionalisation

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I beg to move:

"That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 1,42,548 in respect of revenue—Railway Board, be reduced by Rs. 100".

Defective maintenance of bridges in Southern Railway leading to accidents

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 1,87,86,101 in respect of revenue—Ordinary working expenses—repairs and maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100".

Increase in claims for goods lost or damaged

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 32,53,447 in respect of revenue—Ordinary working expenses—operation other than staff and fuel be reduced by Rs 100"

Delay in payment of Provident Fund claims and loans

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs 1,46,86,582 in respect of revenue ordinary working expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100".

Payments of subsidy in respect of lines owned and worked by private companies and guarantees given to them

Shri Nausuhir Bharucha (East Khandesh). I beg to move:

"That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 90,879 in respect of revenue—payment to worked lines and others be reduced by Rs. 100".

Deteriorating condition of rolling stock and failure and negligence in maintaining coaches to the requisite standard of efficiency and services

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 1,87,86,101

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

in respect of revenue ordinary working expenses—repairs and maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100".

Compensation to passengers involved in railway accidents

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 1,46,86,582 in respect of revenue—ordinary working expenses—Miscellaneous expenses—be reduced by Rs. 100".

Practice of forfeiture of gratuities of railway officers for erors of judgement

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 1,46,86,582 in respect of revenue—ordinary working expenses—Miscellaneous expenses be reduced by Rs. 100".

As regards the excess grants for 1955-56, I move the following cut motions:

Inaccurate and inefficient manner of calculating railway budget surpluses

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 4,64,49,479 in respect of revenue—appropriation to development fund be reduced by Rs. 100".

Failure to allocate to Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund on proper scientific basis

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand for an excess grant of a sum of Rs. 8,67,331 in respect of construction of new lines be reduced by Rs. 100".

Mr. Chairman: All these cut motions are now before the House.

Shri Tangamani: As far as possible I shall confine myself to the four cut motions I have moved. The first cut motion to demand No. 1 on the Railway Board is in connection with the question of delay in the retransfer of employees in the Southern Railway who were transferred due to divisionalisation. You are aware that in 1956 divisionalisation took place and those employees who were in the particular headquarters were shifted to different headquarters. We have been making repeated representations that these employees who had normally worked in the other centres mainly on the consideration of linguistic zones and on linguistic basis should be retransferred to their old centres. I would mention only two places. About 30 employees were transferred from Madras to Vijayawada. About 17 persons were transferred from Madras to Olavakkot There is the Olavakkot division and there is also the Vijayawada division. These employees have been making repeated representations to the Railway Ministry and the Railway Board that they must be retransferred to their original place namely, Madras.

Shri Jadhav: On a point of order. There is no quorum. I raised that point already.

Mr. Chairman: Members have come and gone out again. I will bear that in mind and I shall see to it.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): There is no quorum.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Can the proceedings of the House continue while there is no quorum.

Mr. Chairman: It is for the Chair to appreciate whether there is quorum or not.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: While there is no quorum no business can be transacted.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Our request is that the number should be counted. There is no quorum at all in the House.

Mr. Chairman: When the bell has been rung, then we shall know whether the number is as it should be. The bell has been rung. If Members will only be a bit patient, the right thing shall be done.

Shri Tangamani: I want to take this occasion to impress upon the hon. Minister that not only should those employees who are in Vijayawada be retransferred to Madras but also those employees who were dislocated as a result of the divisionalisation should be transferred back to their original headquarters. I am sure this is not going to cause much hardship either to the Railway Ministry or to the various divisions where these employees are working.

My second point is on the question of Demand No. 5 My cut motion read as follows:

> "Defective maintenance of bridges in Southern Railway leading to accidents"

I shall briefly mention what this Demand No. 5 is. There is an explanatory note saying that the "excess of 188 lakhs was due to increased expenditure on Maintenance of . . . ." etc. and "on service and residential buildings, roads and bridges, etc." So far as roads and bridges are concerned, Rs. 32.75 lakhs is what is needed now. This particular year is a very important year, so far as the Southern Railway is concerned. It was during this year—1956-57—that a major accident took place near Trichinopoly. I refer to the Ariyalur accident where more than 250 people lost their lives. That was on account of the derailment of the Tuticorin express as a result of the Marudayar bridge giving way. Since then, an expert committee has been set up to go into the various conditions of the bridges and also devise ways and means of improving these bridges.

I would like to mention that two years later, that is on the 9th August, 1958, in the same bridge there was an accident. The bridge gave way and 27 goods wagons capsized and fell into the Marudayar river between Vriddachalam and Trichinopoly in the Southern Railway. What I would like to emphasise here is that it is about time that the Railway Ministry and the Railway Board take up this matter of maintaining the bridges seriously.

There is one instance where a major accident took place in 1956. Similarly, a major accident takes place in 1958. The conditions are identical. The only difference is, in the first case, it was a passenger train, resulting in loss of life to more than 250 people. In the second case, it was a goods train and 27 wagons capsized But if this were a passenger train, there would have been loss of life It is on the very same bridge and the reasons given are identical. The first time it occurred in November and second time in August. So, I submit that the amount that is being spent on maintaining these bridges must be well-spent. But that expert committee has not yet submitted its interim report even. So, I make a strong plea that special precautions should be taken about these vulnerable bridges.

16 hrs.

My third cut motion is to Demand No. 8—"Increase in claims for goods lost and damaged". Rs. 28 lakhs is the additional amount which is being claimed for goods either lost or damaged. I remember that during the last Parliament, we wanted an assurance from the hon. Deputy Minister that foodgrains and other perishable materials will be sent

[Shri Tangamani]

only in closed wagons. But complaints have been received from the various merchants that these foodgrains are transported in open wagons. It is a serious matter, because as a result of these damages and losses, the Government and the people are called upon to pay compensation.

We have had a detailed discussion about thefts. Not only theft of railway property, but also of properties taken by the passengers is relevant here. So, I hope that the measures which the Minister promised at the time when this discussion took place on the question of thefts will be taken very seriously.

Lastly, I come to delay in payment of provident fund claims and loans. I remember it was only during this session the question of payment of gratuity and retirement benefits as early as possible was raised here The hon Deputy Minister, Shri Shahnawaz Khan, stated that steps are being taken to expedite payment I remember he said that within a few months, it will be paid I have got the instance of a retired Assistant Station Master from Kalyan, who retired in 1952, i.e. more than six years ago, but still the final settlement of his account has not been made even to this day. I have brought the case of this particular employee to the notice of the hon Deputy Minister. I do not know the full details, but the fact remains that an employee who served the Ministry for more than 40 years, retiring in 1952, has to come before the Ministry in 1958 and say that his gratuity and provident fund accounts have not been cleared to this day. It was accepted in a way by the General Manager and also the special officer who was appointed that there has been delay in the disbursement of dues relating to provident fund and gratuity. Anandan Nambiar, who was a Member of this House, went on hunger strike in Madras and one of his main demands was that there should not be delay in payment of provident fund and gratuity.

I have many instances. In the case of a worker for whom travelling allowance was due each month, he has not received the T. A. for nearly 12 months. Arrears of increment and travelling allowance are mounting up. I want to take this opportunity to impress upon this Ministry that they must give some assurance to this House that there will not be this avoidable delay. We have been told in the past that this was inevitable due to divisionalisation. Nearly three years have elapsed and we have gained experience in the various divisions also. I am told a letter addressed to the division head again goes back to the headquarters prior to the divisionalisation So, I would request the hon Minister to look into this matter and see that this avoidable delay in the payment of gratuity and provident fund is removed. If he wants, I will give him several instances, but it is enough if he tells me that these avoidable delays will be speedily looked into and removed and there is a special machinery which we are going to set up.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: First I will take up the Demands for Excess Grants for the year 1955-56 If we turn to page 2, there is Demand No 13 "Appropriation to Development Fund" This provides for appropriation to the development fund out of the surplus for the year There is an excess of Rs 4 64 crores under this grant. This was due to the actual surplus in the working of the railways for the year, available for appropriation to the development fund, being more than that anticipated in the revised estimates. I ask this House, what type of budgeting it is, that the hon. Railway Minister does not even anticipate a surplus of Rs. 4 crores. He underestimates the surplus and he does not discover his error even when the revised estimates come. So, I ask the

hon. Railway Minister, on what basis does he increase freight rates and other things? Probably when he increased the freight rates and imposed tax on passenger fares, the hon. Railway Minister and the Railway Board were under an erroneous impression that there was going to be a very small surplus which could be diverted to the development fund. At the end of the year, he comes and says, "I did not know that we were going to get so much; now we have got Rs. 4·64 crores more to be diverted to the development fund." This is an extremely bad type of budgeting and I would like to know how this error occurred. What is still more annoying is that no satisfactory explanation even is offered in this booklet

I come to another point. On page 3, there is Demand No. 15—"Construction of new lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund". This demand deals with expenditure on construction of new lines, as well as restoration of dismantled lines chargeable to Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund I have been repeatedly asking in this House as to how this depreciation fund is being maintained and on what principles The only principle which I have discovered so far is either the fancy of the hon Railway Minister or some eccentric suggestion by anybody from the Railway Board that so much should be credited and so, that amount is credited to the depreciation reserve fund I have been saying all these days that it is time that the depreciation account should be put on a firm and scientific basis But, so far as the Railway Minister is concerned, he has not thought it worthwhile to pay his attention to that aspect

Now I come to Demands for Excess Grants for 1956-57 On page 2 we have Demand No 3—Payments to Worked Lines and Others. Under this head a small sum is asked for. But it is not the sum that matters so much. But what is meant by saying:

> "Payments of subsidy in respect of lines owned and worked by private companies when their share of net earnings does not give the return guaranteed to them on their Capital."

I should like to know what is the mileage of such lines? What are the private lines which are owned by private companies in respect of whom guarantees given formerly by the States still subsists? I am not aware of them. Surely, some explanation should have been given as to the payment of subsidy, mentioning the lines. But no explanation has been given. This is something on which I want some clarification

I now come to Demand No. 5 for Rs. 1·87 lakhs and odd. This Demand deals with expenditure on repairs and maintenance to railways, including track, buildings and rolling stock. I particularly want to make a plea with respect to maintenance of rolling stock and coaches. Formerly it used to be fashionable to complain in this House about the third-class coaches: Today I complain even about the first class coaches. If we travel by first class coaches, we find that the fittings are never in order Everything is in such a dilapidated condition that you think that the railways, instead of belonging to the nation, belong to nobody I have travelled in first-class coaches where I have found that the water taps were always leaking or hard to open them. I have made several complaints in writing but no notice appears to have been taken

I experienced a very funny state of affairs while travelling by the Janata Deslux train to Bombay I found that the stoppers to the lavatory doors, due to the vibration of the train, suddenly open I made a written complaint. After two months I asked how is it that no attention has been paid to that? A conductor said we have referred the matter to the Railway Board and until the Railway Board sanctions it we cannot put the stoppers right. So the passengers take the risk of being suddenly exposed while they are half way through their toilet.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: If the hon. Member will kindly hand over to me the letter which a railway officer wrote to say that sanction of the Railway Board will be necessary for that, I will take action in that matter.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I may say that I was told this by a conductor of the Janata train when I asked him why no action was taken. He said that until the Railway Board sanctions it nothing can be done. I made a second complaint and still the reply is that the matter is being looked into. I think it is a disgraceful state of affairs. Suppose some lady is there who is half way through her toilet when the door automatically opens? Still there is no reply except that "the matter is being looked into". I ask: when we are spending so much for railways, is this the way the railway rolling stock is being maintained? Once I travelled in a first-class coach during rainy season. It was so heavily leaking that there was no place even to stand, let alone sleep.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Was there no board that umbrellas should be used inside?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: There was no board. Otherwise, I would have taken an umbrella.

It has reached almost the proportion of a scandal and we are told that there is not adequate maintenance stores. I do not know where the matter is wrong. This thing should certainly be looked into. To my mind this is nothing but the grossest negligence.

I come to the last Demand, namely, Demand No. 9—Ordinary Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses. There we have to deal with items like railway expenditure on contribution to provident fund, gratuity etc., compensation to passengers involved in railway accidents and so on. I will first take the question of compensation to passengers involved in railway accidents. I would like to know what are the principles on which compensation is paid and what is the machinery for paying compensation to them. Instinctively the railway administration disowns responsibility for paying any compensation whenever any accident occurs. So people are left to take recourse to a court of law. You know, Sir, what it means to go to a court of law and file an appeal against the railway administration or the Union Government and claim damages. Very few can go to the court. I know the hon. Railway Minister has got a soft corner for the poor people. I am appealing to him to look into this. Whenever there is a railway accident and passengers are injured, it should be your moral obligation, apart from the legal obligation, to pay some compensation straightaway, based on some principles. If they ask for some fantastic compensation, let them go to a court of law. But some compensation should be paid. When we are sitting in positions of authority, we are not there just to look into the technicalities and ask persons to go to court but to see that justice is done. I would particularly appeal to the hon. Minister to look into this.

I now come to the last point, and that is about the forfeiture of gratuities of railway officers. I was rather surprised to hear that gratuities of railway officers, partly or wholly, are being forfeited, because there is an erroneous judgment in passing an order. If somebody passes an order as a result of which perhaps somebody is employed, who should not have been employed, or employed for a longer period of time than called for, then that officer is asked to make good that amount. I ask: what type of railway administration is this which seeks to curtail the gratuity of railway officers who may *bona fide* commit an error of judgment? I ask: how many times the hon. Minister himself has committed error of judgment? So

much so that the officers in railway feel that it is no use aspiring for gratuity. They know fully well that they will lose it. I ask the Railway Minister: does he know that the railway officers work for 12 hours a day in their offices even on Sundays and holidays? Does he not know that? For that faithful work which they have done for 20 or 30 years you cut out their gratuity as a reward; I think it is highly undesirable and most uncharitable. I hope the hon. Railway Minister will look into this also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I shall confine my speech to Demand No. 5. My hon. friend, Shri Bharucha has said something about the condition of coaches. I have also faced some similar trouble in travelling. During the last session I was travelling with Shri Purshothamdas Tandon. He was not well and it was raining. It was impossible for me to save Tandonji from the rain. I asked him: should I pull the chain? He said: you should not. So, these are the conditions of the coaches. Should we take it that there are no supply of coaches, we are not manufacturing enough coaches to replace old ones, which cannot be repaired? If that be the position, I want to know from the hon. Minister why the coach-building factories at various places are being closed down. I was told—I do not know how far it is correct—that coach-building by contractors is being stopped. I welcome this. I want the abolition of the contract system. If a decision has been taken by the Railway Board in consultation with the Minister, that no work will be given to the contractor and everything will be manufactured in our factory at Perambur, then I welcome it.

I have received a telegram from the Uttar Pradesh Railway Coach-building and Allied Trade Union Workers, Bareilly. For your information, Sir, and for the information of this hon. House, I wish to read the telegram. It runs:

> "Three railway coach-building factories at Bareilly and Allahabad closed last month. Consequently thousand railway coach-building skilled workers were forced unemployment and mass starvation. Railway coach-building factory at Bareilly closing next week. Consequently another thousand skilled workers will be thrown out of employment. Request your early intervention."

I have been told.....

Mr. Chairman: I think the hon. Minister must know the origin of the telegram. Who sent that?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have read it. The Uttar Pradesh Railway Coach-building and Allied Trade Union Workers have sent it. With your permission, I can give it to the hon. Minister.

Mr. Chairman: Right.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: So, my submission is that if there is a shortage of coaches and if the condition of the coaches is such that during rains people cannot travel in those coaches, why these coach-building factories are being closed and what will be the fate of those 15,000 workers.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There are not 15,000 workers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have the telegram. It was a caption of a news item in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. It may be 15,000, it may be 10,000 or it may be even 1,000. You will correct me. But even if there are one thousand workers, what will happen to them? Are these workers going to be absorbed in our coach-building factory at Perambur? If not, what will be the fate of those workers? Has our production reached such a peak that no production of railway coaches from contractors is necessary? These are

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

a few questions that I wish to pose to the hon. Minister and I would like that a reply be given in this House.

My second point is about the gratuity and provident fund dues. My hon. friend, Shri Tangamani, has very ably pleaded the cases of those who do not get their provident fund dues or gratuities even after their retirement. In some of the cases—and those cases can be cited, if necessary—some people have died before their gratuity claims or provident fund claims were finalised. After all, it is an old age benefit. This is something to be given to him in his old age to start a shop. If people die without getting these, where is the fun in granting these old age benefits?

The hon. Minister has assured us in this House during the question Hour—a question was also asked by my hon. friend, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur—that early steps were being taken to see that claims were finalised without any hardship to the individual. But, still there are cases. So, some machinery or some basis should be evolved to see that these claims are adjusted and paid at the earliest opportunity. I say this because the pension scheme introduced by the Railway Ministry has been accepted not even by 5 per cent. or 10 per cent. workers. They have almost rejected it. In our country, where the average longevity is hardly 37 years—I may be wrong; we are all on an extension—I feel that people do not want pension and specially the railway workers who get provident fund and gratuity. They feel that if after retirement they can get a lump sum amount they can start a shop, a small business or deposit it with somebody who may feed them during their old age. This is their feeling and if that money is paid after a long time, people definitely feel that the pension claim will be finalised after the man dies. And, unfortunately, the man has to die after the age of 60 where the average age is only 37 years.

With these remarks I would request the hon. Minister to kindly throw some light on the condition of the coaches, specially on where they are manufactured, and also on this retrenchment and closure of these three factories resulting in the starvation of thousands of workers. Secondly, about payment of gratuity and provident fund, what steps are being taken to see that these payments are expedited and people get it soon? In this connection, I have a suggestion to make to the hon. Minister.

In the Defence establishments also, we made a suggestion and that is a workable suggestion. We know the age of retirement of every worker, whether he is Class IV, Class III, Class II or even Class I. We know the retirement age. Suppose, a man is retired at the age of 60 or 55 in October, 1960 Why not stop his contribution three months earlier and finalise the whole thing? Verify his service. Service verification is another factor which takes a long time. I know that being an ex-Government servant. Why not stop the contribution earlier so that at the time of actual retirement, he can have that money before he goes? I know the technical objection is there, i.e., the money cannot be paid before the man actually retires. You cannot pay him a day earlier, but just after retirement or during the notice period if he can get this amount it will be a boon to him in his old age.

With these words, I wish the hon Minister will kindly throw some light on these two points.

श्री मू० चं० जैन (कैथल) : सभापति महोदय, मैं डिमांड नम्बर १५ और ६ के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं डिमांड नम्बर १५ कंस्ट्रक्शन आफ न्यू लाइन्स के सिलसिले में है। उस में रोहतक पानीपत लाइन के बारे में कई दफा रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री को लिखा जा चुका है। पिछली बार के बजाने में यह रेलवे लाइन डिसमेंटिल्ड हुई थी। उस में जिसे रोहतक

गोहाना पोर्शन बन चुका है लेकिन गोहाना पानीपत पोर्शन बनना अभी बाकी है। जब इस के बारे में रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री को लिखा गया तो मिनिस्टर का जवाब यह आया कि पहले हम उस का तजुर्बा कर लें और देख लें कि उस का क्या नतीजा होगा और आया इस का रेस्टोरेशन कमर्शियली साउंड होगा कि नहीं। इस सिलसिले में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब जो तजुर्बा कर के देखना चाहते हैं और जो वह यह कह रहे हैं कि पहले यह देख लिया जाये कि आया इस पोर्शन का रेस्टोरेशन साउंड होगा कि नहीं तो पहले से यह कह दें, कि यह साउंड नहीं होगी, तो इस तरह तो वह गलत बिना पर चल रहे हैं क्योंकि एक छोटे से पोर्शन के रेस्टोरेशन से तो नुकसान ही नुकसान होने वाला है जब तक कि मेन लाइन पानीपत सैक्शन से कनैक्ट न की जाये और जब तक यह नहीं किया जाता तब तक वह बेकार ही होगा।

सन् १९५६ में जब कि आनरेबल रेल मंत्री के प्रीडिसेसर गोहाना तशरीफ़ ले गये थे तो वहां की जनता ने भी इसके लिए उनके सामने अपनी रिक्वैस्ट रक्खी थी। उसके बाद पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों ने भी इसके लिए रेलवे मंत्रालय और मंत्री महोदय को लिखा और पंजाब प्रान्त से आये हुए तमाम पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों ने रेलवे मिनिस्टर महोदय से इसकी मांग की। यह रेस्टोरेशन साउंड है कि नहीं इसके लिए वे पंजाब गवर्नमेंट से पूछें। अब माननीय जगजीवन राम जानते हैं कि पंजाब मिनिस्ट्री का हिन्दी स्पीकिंग ऐरिया के साथ सौतेली मां का सा सलूक होता है और इस लिए मैं नहीं जानता कि पंजाब मिनिस्ट्री इस बारे में उनको क्या कहेगी अथवा लिखेगी। लेकिन मैं रेलवे मंत्री महोदय से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब के तमाम एम० पीज० दोनों तरफ के, हिन्दी स्पीकिंग एरिया के और पंजाबी स्पीकिंग ऐरिया के, दोनों तरफ के मेम्बरों ने इस बात की मांग की है कि इस लाइन को रेस्टोर किया जाय। उसके लिए यह कहना कि यह रेस्टोरेशन कमर्शियली साउंड नहीं है कहां तक दुरुस्त होगा जब कि तमाम जनता उस मांग के हक़ में है.....

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को यहां पंजाब मंत्रिमंडल के सम्बन्ध में बहस नहीं करना चाहिए। पंजाब मंत्रिमंडल के मिनिस्टर्स की आलोचना न करें।

श्री ब्र० चं० खैर : दैट आई हैव फ़िनिश्ड (that I have finished).

मेरा तो यही कहना है कि मेन लाइन के रैस्टोर किये बग़ैर, गोहाना और पानीपत को मिलाये बग़ैर यह जो एक छोटे से पोर्शन का रेस्टोरेशन किया गया है, उससे रेलवे को कोई फ़ायदा नहीं होगा और वह कमर्शियली साउंड नहीं होगा, इसलिए हर नुक्तेनिगाह से यह ज़रूरी है कि बक़ाया पोर्शन को रेस्टोर किया जाय और मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात की तरफ़ ध्यान देंगे।

दूसरी बात जिसकी कि तरफ़ मैं आनरेबल रेलवे मिनिस्टर का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि उसी इलाक़े के रेलवे स्टेशंस् के बारे में कई दफ़ा रेलवे मंत्रालय को लिखा जा चुका है। बाज़ औक़ात वह हमारी चिट्ठियों को ऐकनौलेज कर लेते हैं और हमें लिख देते हैं कि हम आपको इस बारे में ख़बर देंगे लेकिन उनके ऐकनौलेजमेंट को आये ६,६ और ४,४ महीने हो जाते हैं, मज़ीद एनक्वायरीज़ कि कितने स्टेशंस् हैं जहां पर कि पैसेंजर्स शैड्स सैक्शंड हैं या कितने गुड्स प्लेटफ़ार्म्स सैक्शंड हैं या और मुख़्तलिफ़ चीजें सैक्शंड् होती हैं, उनके बनने के बारे में कोई एनक्वायरीज़ नहीं मिलती और वह बनने में नहीं आती। मेरी गुज़ारिश है कि मंत्री महोदय इस की तरफ़ ध्यान दें। अगर वह ध्यान दें तो कोई वजह नहीं कि इन बातों में क्यों देर हो। कैथल और जींद, इसको

[श्री मू० चं० जैन]

सैंक्शन हुए काफ़ी समय हो गया, दो वर्ष हो गये और जब उसके बारे में दरियाफ्त किया गया तो रेलवे के एक अफ़सर का जवाब आता है कि वह सैंक्शन हो गया है और बना ही चाहता है ।

फिर जाते हैं तो फिर वही चीज कही जाती है । इसलिए या तो आप उम्मीद न दिलायें और यह कह दें कि सैंक्शन नहीं है, और प्लान में नहीं है ताकि जनता उम्मीद ही न करे ।

इसलिए मेरी गुजारिश है कि लाइन के रैस्टोरेशन की तरफ ध्यान दें और स्टेशनों के लिए जो एमेनिटीज सैंक्शन्ड हैं, जो सैंक्शन नहीं हैं उनको तो बाद में देखा जायेगा, लेकिन जो सैंक्शन्ड हैं उनको जल्दी से जल्दी इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाय ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी कांस्टीट्युएंसी के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं ।

मुझे यह कहना है कि चौखंडी और लोहता स्टेशनों के बीच में एक फ्लैग स्टेशन दो बरस से सैंक्शन हो गया है लेकिन आज तक वह नहीं बना है । चौखंडी और लोहता ये शहर के पास हैं और यहां से बहुत आमदोरफ्त होती है लेकिन हालांकि सैंक्शन हुए दो बरस हो गये अभी तक यह फ्लैग स्टेशन नहीं बना । इसलिये हमारी प्रार्थना है कि इस को एक्सपीडाइट कराया जाय ।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि बाबतपुर और खालिसपुर के बीच में एक फ्लैग स्टेशन होना चाहिये । इस के बारे में आप के पास बहुत से रिप्रजेंटेशन भी आये होंगे और वहां की अन्तर्वेदी परिषद जिला परिषद् ने खास तौर पर इस के लिये प्रस्ताव पास किये हैं । इस की दो तीन बार इन्क्वायरी भी हुई है लेकिन इंस्पैक्टर साहब कहते हैं कि जब तक मैं यहां हूं तब तक यह फ्लैग स्टेशन नहीं बन सकता । मैंने पिछली बार भी इस ओर ध्यान दिलाया था । वहां के एम० एल० ए०, बोर्ड के मैम्बर आदि सब लोग इस को चाहते हैं । लेकिन इंस्पैक्टर साहब ने न तो कभी उन लोगों से भेंट की और न उस स्थान पर गये और घर बैठ कर रिपोर्ट चालू हो जाती है । मेरा कहना है कि बाबतपुर और खालिसपुर शहर के पास, सिर्फ ६ मील का फासला दोनों के बीच में है । यहां पर एक फ्लैग स्टेशन बनाया जाना चाहिये ।

बाबतपुर स्टेशन से औसतन ५०० यात्री रोज जाते हैं लेकिन स्टेशन पर एक छोटा सा कमरा है और एक छोटा सा लैम्प घर है । वहां पर कोई शैड नहीं है यात्रियों के लिये और कोई इन्तिजाम नहीं है । वहां पर ज्यादा ट्रैफ़िक है । इसलिये वहां पर एक शैड जरूर होना चाहिये ताकि धूप में और पानी में यात्री उस में बच सकें ।

बाबतपुर स्टेशन के पास इलेक्ट्रिक लाइन भी आ गई है । और ट्यूब वैल का पानी भी पास ही उपलब्ध है । इसलिये हमारी प्रार्थना है कि उस स्टेशन के लिये बिजली भी सुभीते से मिल सकती है और साथ ही साथ ट्यूब वैल से पानी भी लिया जा सकता है । चूंकि यहां से ५०० यात्री रोज जाते हैं इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि यहां पर यह प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये ।

लोगों को वहां के बारे में एक आम शिकायत यह भी है कि वहां पर स्टाफ बहुत कम है । वहां पर केवल एक स्टेशन मास्टर है और जब सवेरे दोनों तरफ से गाड़ियां आ जाती हैं तो उस को टिकट देना कठिन होता है । वहां पर उस समय २०० या १५० यात्री होते हैं । एक आदमी को इतने आदमियों को दोनों तरफ की गाड़ियों के लिये आधे घंटे में टिकट

देना सम्भव नहीं होता। और इस से मुसाफिरों को कष्ट होता है। इस का भी प्रबंध होना चाहिये।

अंत में मैं चुनार के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। चुनार वालों की यह मांग है कि काशी एक्सप्रैस जो बम्बई से आती है उस को चुनार पर रोका जाये। यहां पर जंक्शन स्टेशन तो बन ही गया है। अगर आप यहां पर इस गाड़ी को एक मिनट के लिये भी रोकने का प्रबंध कर दें तो हम बहुत आभारी होंगे।

श्री जगजीवन राम : ठहरा देंगे।

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Sir, I will not take much of the time of the House. Shri Naushir Bharucha has enquired how was it that the surplus was not anticipated. Budget estimates of the revenue are made on the basis of recent past and future expectations. It may be that sometimes our expectations are falsified.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Not sometimes; every year.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: This time it happened and it happened for the good, because we got unexpected larger revenues. Therefore, we diverted the amount to the Fund.

He also raised the question on what principle this income is allotted to the different funds. I will only say without entering into the details that this question has been examined by a Parliamentary Convention Committee which went into this question in 1949 and again, in 1954. At present, the recommendations of the Parliamentary Convention Committee are being observed by the Railways. When the five year period is over, another Parliamentary Convention Committee will be again set up which will examine all these questions in detail and whatever their recommendations, will be given effect to.

My hon. friend Shri Tangamani referred to the question of the retransfer of the staff. The proposal has every sympathy from the Railways. I may inform him that the problem has been solved to a very great extent. I do not want to quote figures; he is perhaps aware also. It is expected that within the next two or three months, all the staff who were transferred to Bezwada, Guntakal and other places will be retransferred. But, he is aware of the circumstances under which we have had to place the staff at different Divisional headquarters. Delay has taken place, especially in connection with the staff of the Accounts section where *experienced hands are necessary* before we can replace them. Within the next two or three months the problem will be entirely solved.

About the bridges, it will be wrong to say that this year, the mishap which occurred to the goods train had anything to do with the strength of the bridge. The bridge was not affected in any way. We have been taking ample care of all the bridges everywhere. Even on the Southern Railway, we have been spending quite a substantial amount every year for the upkeep of the bridges there. My hon. friend himself is aware that we have set up a high-powered committee to go into the question of these bridges. As soon as we receive the recommendations of that committee, we will take further action in this matter. But, I may assure him that there are standing instructions and these instructions have been repeated to the Railway Administrations and Engineers for the periodical inspection of bridges and necessary renovations and repairs at all important places. As I have said, even on the Southern Railway, we are spending substantial amounts every year for the maintenance and upkeep of the railway bridges.

We come to the question of compensation to passengers involved in accidents which was raised by my hon. friend Shri Naushir Bharucha. He is

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

aware that this compensation is given to the passengers involved in railway accidents whether the accident took place due to the negligence on the part of the Railways or not. Whatever the cause of the accident, the passengers involved in the accidents are compensated for. The scale of compensation has been laid down depending upon death, disability and degree of disability. At present, the Claims Commissioners are appointed by the State Governments concerned wherever the accidents take place. They award the compensation. In many cases, practically in all cases, we deposit the amount in advance and as soon as the compensation is awarded, by the Claims Commissioners, the amounts are paid. I may inform the House one step that I have taken recently. I have issued orders to the Railway Administrations that as soon as any passenger is involved in an accident, in case of death Rs. 500 and in case of injury, up to Rs. 200 should be awarded on the spot and this should not be accounted along with the compensation claim. This amount is just *ex-gratia ad hoc* payment. In some cases, I do feel that the amount that has been prescribed as compensation—the maximum of Rs 10,000,—is not sufficient. The maximum amount that can be awarded as compensation according to the Indian Railways (Workmen's Compensation) Act is Rs. 10,000. I feel that this amount requires to be increased. In the Ariyalur case I ordered 20 per cent more compensation, in addition to what was awarded by the Claims Commissioner. So, we are thinking of revising this also.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: If I may interrupt the hon. Minister, may I know whether the railway administration waits for any application, or claim to be made, or does the railway administration take the initiative in offering this compensation?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Before this Act was amended, perhaps it was done by the railway officials themselves, but it was felt at that time that it would be better if this question of awarding the amount of claim was left to some statutory, independent authority. And that is why it has been left to the Claims Commissioners who are nominated by the State Governments. Normally District Magistrates, or Deputy Commissioners or District Judges are appointed as Claims Commissioners whenever an accident takes place. Of course, applications have to be submitted by the person involved or his heirs or dependants to the Claims Commissioner, and as soon as the award is given, payments are made.

I may inform the House of one thing more. If any person feels that the amount of compensation awarded by the Claims Commissioner is not enough, he can go to the court in appeal, but the railways cannot go in appeal if they feel that the amount awarded is excessive. That protection is also there. There is no appeal from the railway side, but any aggrieved party can go in appeal against the award of the Claims Commissioner. I am thinking how it can be further simplified. If there is any possibility of that, I will examine that.

Shri Bharucha has raised another point, about the forfeiture of gratuity of employees for errors of judgment. I have not been quite able to follow what he meant by that. I may tell him that there are provident funds for railway employees and there are special gratuity and contributions by the railways. Unless an employee is discharged or dismissed, normally this amount of gratuity is not affected. He is paid this amount. In cases where there has been punishment for serious dereliction on his part, then, of course, the whole or a portion of the amount of gratuity is forfeited. I do not know of many cases of any serious complaint in this regard, and certainly not of any case where any amount of gratuity has been forfeited for error of judgment.

Shri Nambiar Bharucha: It has been done without even an explanation being demanded.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: If he will send any case which he has in his possession, where any portion of the gratuity has been forfeited for an error of judgment on the part of an employee, I will certainly look into that.

There has been in the past delay in the settlement of the provident fund accounts, there is no denying the fact, and there are some cases which off and on come to my notice, where there has been abnormal delay in the settlement after the retirement of the railway employees. But some cases like that will continue. The effort we are making is this, that six months before the date of retirement of a railway employee, because that is known, the paper should be prepared, so that as soon as he retires, his accounts and provident fund amount could be finally settled within ten days of the date of his retirement. That is the target that we have set for ourselves. I do not want to quote statistics. I was looking into the results of the past six months, and I might inform the House that it is very satisfactory. The period has been reduced, and the number has been very greatly, appreciably, reduced. If this effort continues, I have no doubt that we may be in a position to achieve the targets. But in spite of that, there will be some cases where there will be abnormal delay. In case of premature retirement where we do not have previous notice or where an employee gives one month's notiee and then he goes, there will be delay in the settlement of his provident fund; or, in cases where the employee himself fails to furnish all the informations that are necessary, in order to check what amount the employee concerned owes to the railways under various heads, it takes time. But on the whole, in the majority of the cases, the target that we have set before ourselves is that the final settlement should be effected within ten days of his retirement.

There have been pilferage, and theft and loss of property and goods on the railways, and claims for compensations do arise. Though the number of claims has increased in recent years, the amounts that have been paid by way of compensation have not shown any appreciable increase in comparison with the traffic that we have been handling. The number of claims preferred and the amount of compensation should be judged by the volume of the traffic that has been handled in a particular year. If we take all these factors into consideration, I may tell the House that certain steps that we have taken in the past two or three years have shown results, and if those efforts continue, I feel that the claims for compensation will be greatly reduced.

As for the maintenance of our rolling-stock and coaches, complaints have been made about the condition of the coaches. I must admit that we are short of coaches and coaching stock, and in many places, in many sections, enough time is not available before a particular rake arrives at a station and is again tacked on to another engine to go to another station. In some cases that I have examined, hardly two or three hours' time is left. So, the maintenance or the cleanliness of the rakes and coaches does suffer to some extent.

Then, second class coaches are in short supply, and because second class more or less is a dying class, the condition there also is not satisfactory. In first class, there are certain lapses here and there on the part of the employees also, but we have been tightening these things, and we have been posting mechanics, electricians or supervisors at important big stations, so that wherever any complaint is received or some defect is noticed even during the run of a train, these defects could be removed. But I must admit that there is still much that requires to be made up, and we are taking necessary action in that connection.

Of course, pilferage of the railway fittings and other things, as you, Sir,

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

are aware, add to our difficulties, and there, public co-operation is necessary.

Mr. Chairman: I am not aware of them personally.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That was never my intention.

Shri S. M. Banerjee has brought in the question of the coach-building contractors in some towns of U.P. I must correct him on certain points of fact.

In the first place, these factories are not engaged only in coach building. They are existing factories on whom certain orders for construction of coaches were placed. They never construed that this was their main line of business. They had their own line of business. This work was given to them. They knew full well that this work was a temporary one for one or two or three years. The number of workers in all these coach building factories, six in number in U.P.—3 in Bareilly and 3 in Allahabad—is not 15,000, but 1575. So Shri S. M. Banerjee has multiplied it only by 10.

Shri S. M. Benerjee: May I correct it? I only said that I saw a caption in the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* to that effect.

Mr. Chairman: I remember when the hon. Member for Kanpur was referring to this in his speech, he was doing so subject to correction by the hon. Minister. So I think he should accept it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I accept it.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As happens in such works, sometimes the labour population fluctuates, but the fluctuation will not be 1 to 10.

Though we are short of coaches, the allotment for coach building as agreed to by the Planning Commission does not leave us any scope to place orders on private manufacturers. Even the existing coach building capacity in our own workshops is not being fully utilised and we are diverting railway employees from that section of the workshops to other sections. In that condition, it is not possible for us to place further orders on those factories. But it will not be correct to say that they are going to retrench all their employees because they have their own normal line of activity. If they are not utilising their own workers in those activities they had before they took up these contracts, they are to blame and the workers should press them to find a solution. The Railways are not concerned with it.

As regards the narrow gauge lines, of course the question raised is not quite pertinent to the excess demands. We have nearly 400 miles of narrow gauge in the management of private companies. The agreement between some of the companies and the then Secretary of State stipulates that if on the capital invested the profit is less than 3½ per cent., Government will subsidise them. If the profit is more than 5 per cent., the surplus will be shared 50:50 between the companies and the Railway Ministry. But they hardly make a profit more than 5 per cent. and we have been subsidising the narrow gauge lines—four or five—to the extent of Rs. 2, or Rs. 3 lakhs every year.

Every time the question comes whether we should not nationalise them. But it was decided two or three years ago that in the present condition of our own resources, it would not be prudent to nationalise them and give Rs. 1 crore and then invest money in rehabilitating the rickety rolling stock they have at present.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Which are those sections?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: There are only 4 lines and a few companies—MacLeod and Company, Martin and Burn etc. There are, of course, a few local authorities which also own some miles

of these narrow gauge lines. But the agreement with the Secretary of State at that time with these companies was on that basis. This agreement is renewable every ten years. So the next time for taking over, if Government so decide, will be sometime in 1966-67.

I think I have covered all the points made except that of Shri M. C. Jain. He was not very fair in making certain remarks about the Punjab Government.

Mr. Chairman: I think I had told him that it need not be repeated.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: At one time, he himself was a valuable Member of the Cabinet of Punjab which he adorned.

About this Gohana-Rohtak line, I think, there is no very bright chance of the line between Gohana and Panipat being restored in the near future. Apart from whether it will be paying or not—of course, we will have to take that into consideration also—the paucity of funds at our disposal would hardly permit us to take such lines for restoration.

Shri Shankaraiya: With regard to the construction of coaches, the hon. Minister was pleased to state that the full capacity of the government owned workshops was not being utilised and the workers were being diverted to other purposes and the construction of coaches was entrusted to private companies. What is the reason for that? They are experts and they have been building trucks at cheaper rates. Then, why was this job entrusted to outsiders?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister need not answer that. I think the hon. Member was not listening to what the hon. Minister of Railways said.

Does the hon. Member for East Khandesh want to press his cut motions?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: In view of the very persuasive speech of the hon. Minister I do not press them.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw the cut motions?

The cut motions were, by leave, withdrawn

Mr. Chairman: Now, the motion before the House is:

"That the respective excess sums...."

Shri Tangamani: Sir, my cut motions, Nos. 1, 4, 6 and 12 may be formally put to vote.

Mr. Chairman: I wish the hon. Member would follow what I am doing just now. It is the Demands for 1955-56; motions for reduction of excess Demands for 1955-56. There are only two moved by the hon. Member for East Khandesh for which he has had the permission of the House to withdraw.

The question is:

"That the respective Excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to make good the amounts spent during the year ended the 31st day of March, 1956 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:

13 and 15".

The motion was adopted

Mr. Chairman: Now we come to the motions for reduction against the Demands for 1956-57 Shri Tangamani.

Shri Tangamani: I want that my cut motions Nos. 1, 4, 6 and 12 may be put together.

Mr. Chairman: What about Shri Bharucha's cut motions?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am not pressing them.

Mr. Chairman: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his cut motions?

The cut motions were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: Now, we have only the cut motions of Shri Tangamani. I will now put them to the vote.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: Now, the question is:

"In the respective Excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to make good the amounts spent during the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957 in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof:

1, 3, 5, 8 and 9."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: Now, we come to the next item

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, only one minute remains. Shall I start today or tomorrow?

Mr. Chairman: Not till I call the hon. Minister.

The House now stands adjourned till tomorrow

17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 12th December, 1958.

[*Thursday, the 11th December, 1958*]

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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 4440

The following papers were laid on the Table :—

1. A copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Limited for the year 1957-58 along with the Audited Accounts under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956

2. A copy of each of the following papers :—

   (i) Trade Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics dated the 16th November, 1958

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(ii) The Protocol to the Trade Agreement between the Government of Polish People's Republic and the Government of India dated the 3rd April, 1956 signed at Warsaw on the 15th November, 1958

(iii) Supplementary Trade Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the German Democratic Republic signed at Berlin on the 3rd November, 1956

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 4441

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 3rd December, 1958 to a supplementary by Shri Satis Chandra Samanta on Starred Question No. 497 regarding India Coffee Houses

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE . 4442—49, 4463-64

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill and the amendments thereto for circulation of the Bill for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon and for reference of

COLUMNS

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE—*contd.*

the Bill to a Select Committee continued. The amendment for the reference of the Bill to Select Committee was adopted.

BILL PASSED . . 4450—4554

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satyanarayan Sinha) moved for the consideration of the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration, the Bill was passed as amended

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 1955-56 AND 56-57 . . 4555—88

Discussion on Demands for Excess Grants in respect of Railways for 1955-56—and 1956-57 commenced and concluded. The Demands were voted in full

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, THE 12TH DECEMBER, 1958—

Consideration and passing of the Delhi Rent Control Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee and further discussion on the motion moved by Sardar A.S. Saigal to circulate the Sikh Gurdwaras Bill for eliciting opinion thereon and also consideration and passing of the Parliamentary Privilege Bill

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